BOMBAY COURIER.

VOL. XXVIII.] SATURDAY, APRIL 18, 1818. [NUMBER 1338.

IT has been resolved, that all Advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary to Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorised to publish them in the BOMBAY COURIER, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notification of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the COMPANY, or others to whom such Orders and Regulations have a reference.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER, 1792.

JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY

Government Advertisement.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT,

1. IT having been judged necessary, that a daily report should be made to the Right Honorable the Governor, of the names and descriptions of all European travellers, arriving at or departing from this presidency, either by sea or land, notice is hereby given, that, from and after this date, all persons, not military, who will as usual report themselves to the Town Major, are expected immediately on their arrival at Bombay to report themselves, either personally, or in writing at the office of the senior magistrate of the police within the fort, specifying at the same time, their intended places of abode, during their stay at the presidency. And previously to their departure, they are expected in like manner to report to that officer, for the information of the Right Honorable the Governor.

2. It is to be understood that the above order is considered to be applicable to persons usually residing at Bombay, who may proceed occasionally to any place beyond the Islands of Bombay, Salsette, Caranjah or Elephanta.

3. And Europeans of whatever rank, description, or country, who shall be discovered passing through the territories under this presidency, beyond the islands above mentioned, without being furnished with a regular passport, will be taken into custody, and confined until the pleasure of government shall be known.

4. The only exception which the Right Honorable the Governor in council has been pleased to make to the foregoing resolution, is in favor of officers commanding parties of His Majesty's or the Honorable Company's troops, or of officers of the civil, or military establishments proceeding from station to station on duty, or known to the magistrates, collectors, or senior civil, or military authorities of the divisions, to be in the actual employ of Government.

5. For the more strict execution of this order, notice is hereby further given, that a reward of ten Rupees, will be paid to any person, who shall take up, and bring into the nearest garrison, or to the magistrate of the division, any European deserter, or vagrant of any description.

6. Passports will be granted at Bombay, by the senior magistrate of police, or in his absence, by the junior magistrate, and at the outstations, by the magistrates, collectors or senior civil or military authorities there residing.

Published By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

(Signed) W. NEWNHAM,
Sec. to Govt.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
3D JUNE 1814.

MINUTES OF COUNCIL,

10TH APRIL 1818

The duty of seizing and confining Europeans or Americans, passing through the British Territories without regular Passports, is to be executed by the Magistrate, and the Officers of Police in each Zillah, and by Commanding Officers of Outposts.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
WILLIAM NEWNHAM,
Sec. to Govt.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
10th April 1818.

ADVERTISEMENT.

On MONDAY next, the 20th Instant,
AT 11 O'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON
WILL BE SOLD
BY PUBLIC AUCTION

SUNDRY unserviceable CASKS, STAVES, IRON HOOPS, &c. at the Cooperage on the Apollo Green—lists whereof may be seen at this Office.

E. BAKER,
Commissary General.

BOMBAY,
COMM. GEN. OFFICE
15th April 1818.

જાહેર ખબર

આવતા શોમ વારને દીને તારીખ ૨૦ મી આપ્રેલ મહીનાનીએ બપોરનાં ૬લાક ૧૧ નાં જાહેર લીલાંહુ કરીને વેચશે પરચુરણ ન કાંમાંની પીપો તથા પીપનાં પાટીઆં તથા લોડાનાં વલાંએ વગરે બીજુબીછે એ શરવે શાંમાંન પાલવા હુપર કુપર ખાનાનાં નથા હુપ રછે એ શરવે શાંમાંન ની દીપ કમીશા રી બંનરેલની કારીશમાં નબરે પડશે

તા ૧૫ મી આપરેલ ૧૮૧૮

ADVERTISEMENT.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,
THIS PRESENT SATURDAY
THE 8TH INSTANT
AT 11 O'CLOCK
In the Forenoon.

THE remaining stock of excellent Wines &c. belonging to Captain Thirot of the French Ship Franklin of Bordeaux, consisting of

Sparkling Champagne,
Hermitage of 1st growth Burgundy,
Chateau Margeau do. Medoc,
Laguna Wine, of Revesalte,
Muscat Wine,
Sauterne Wine,
Grenoble Ratafia,
Brandy fruits,
Olives, Anchovies and Capers.

The Sales will be continued on Monday and Tuesday following.

The Franklin sails extremely well, and is only one year old, has good accommodations for one or two passengers, with whom the Captain would agree on moderate terms

Bombay the 18*th April* 1818.

SALES BY AUCTION.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 22d Inst.
PUBLIC SALES WILL BE HELD
AT LOUGHLIN'S
Auction Rooms,
AS USUAL.
Bombay, 18*th April* 1818.

HIGHLY IMPROVED ESTATE.

By desire of the Executor
IN INDIA,
Eduljee Cursetjee
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
UNDER THE TAMARIND TREE
ON BOMBAY GREEN
On TUESDAY, 21st April Instant,
AT THREE O'CLOCK IN THE AFTERNOON

ALL that valuable and highly improved ESTATE belonging to the late DOCTOR DAVID WHITE, situated at Mazegon, formerly the property of the late MR. BORTHWICK, consisting of an elegant and substantially Built HOUSE, in good repair, with detached Cook Room, Godowns and Stable; and a spacious Garden, well stocked with Fruit Trees, Shrubs and a variety of curious Plants from all parts of India, and containing likewise two large Wells of excellent Water.

Ten per cent to be paid on the day of Sale, and Security given for the payment of the remainder in one month thereafter.

Bombay, 17*th April* 1818.

BHICKAJEE MERJEE & CO.

BEG leave to acquaint their Customers and the public that they have for Sale a few kegs of fresh Buckingham. shire HERRINGS, lately imported.

Bombay 18*th April* 1818.

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATION has been made to the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, that Letters of Administration of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits, of Cornet GEORGE GARRARD, of the Madras invalid establishment, deceased, may be granted to the Registrar for the time being of the said Court (Mr. RICHARD WOODHOUSE.)

Bombay 15*th April* 1818.

ADVERTISEMENT.

PROBATE of the last Will and Testament of JAMES URQUHART Esq. late a Colonel in the Military service of the Honorable East India Company on their Bombay Establishment, having been granted by the Honorable the Court of the Recorder to WILLIAM SHOTTON Esq. of Bombay, Merchant, the sole Executor therein named, all persons who stand indebted to the Estate of the said deceased are required forthwith to make payment of their respective debts to the Executor, and all those who may have claims thereon to send in accounts thereof without delay.

MORGAN,
PROCTOR.

Bombay, 17*th April* 1818.

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATION hath been made to the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, that Letters of Administration, of all and singular the Goods, Chattels, Rights and Credits, of Captain THOMAS ANDERSON, late in the Military service of the Hon'ble East India Company on this establishment, deceased, may be granted to the Registrar for the time being of the said Court (Mr. RICHARD WOODHOUSE).

Bombay April 16*th* 1818.

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATION hath been made to the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, that Letters of Administration, of all and singular the Goods, Chattels, Rights and Credits, of LIEUTENANT JAMES BOYNE, late of the third Regiment of Light Cavalry, on the Madras Establishment, deceased, may be granted to the Registrar for the time being of the said Court (MR. RICHARD WOODHOUSE).

Bombay, April 6*th* 1818.

ADVERTISEMENT.

LETTERS of Administration, of all and singular the Goods, Chattels, Rights and Credits, of JOHN WILLIAM REEL, late of Bombay, Baker, deceased, having been granted by the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, to JAMES HENRY CRAWFORD, of the same place, Esquire; all persons having demands on the Estate of the said deceased, are requested to send an account of the same, with the nature of their securities, if any, to the said Administrator without delay; and all those who may stand indebted thereto, are requested forthwith to pay the amount of their respective debts to him.

Bombay, April 9*th* 1818.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, APRIL 9TH 1818.

By the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

THE Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the Brigades, composing that portion of the army under Major General Sir W. Grant Keir K. M. T. now on its return to Guzerat, be reduced immediately on the arrival of the Corps at Baroda; and the staff attached to join their respective Corps and Stations.

The following appointments attached to that Force are to be abolished from and after the 30 of this month

Secretary to Major General Sir W. G. Keir.—Interpreter, ditto.—Deputy Adjutant General,—Deputy Quarter Master General.—Officiating Superintending Surgeon,—Medical store keeper.—Baggage Master.

The preceding reductions are to include every relative subordinate appointment in the different Departments.

The officer at the head of the Commissariat to discharge all hired extra Establishments of Doolie Bearers, Cattle and attendants.

Bombay Castle, 10*th April* 1818.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to accept the resignation of Captain C. B. James of his situation of Paymaster to the Poona Subsidiary Force; and to appoint Captain R. A. Gibbes in succession to that office.

Captain James is placed at the disposal of the Hon'ble M. Elphinstone.

Bombay Castle, 16*th April* 1818.

In giving publication to the following Division Orders by Lieutenant Colonel Imlack on the fall of Bhugwantghur, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to express the satisfaction he has

derived from learning the spirited manner in which this service was performed and which reflects considerable credit on the Lieutenant Colonel and the officers and men composing the Detachment under his Command.

Field Detachment Orders, 29th March 1818.

By Lieutenant Colonel W. Imlack C. B.

Lieutenant Colonel Imlack congratulates the Detachment on the rapid success of this morning, in taking possession of the Fort of Bhugwantghur under the difficulties of crossing the River exposed to a smart fire from the Enemy posted on the opposite Bank.

Lieutenant Colonel Imlack cannot help expressing his warmest approbation of the gallant style in which Captain Pearson, commanding the right Column, with Lieutenants Bell 89th Regiment and Rabau 2d Bat, 2d Regt. and Capt. Grey, commanding the left Column, with Br. Capt. Hughes 2d Bat. 2d Regt. and Lieutenant Thompson 89th Regiment, effected the passage of the River and drove the enemy from their posts and stockades, striking terror by the rapidity of their charge which led to the abandonment of the Fort.

The Commanding officer feels happy at the opportunity again afforded him of recording his estimation of the professional services of Lieutenants Groundwater and Lyons of the Artillery and Lieut. Ponger of the Engineers: he also requests Lieut. Dominicetté of the Hon. Company's Marine will accept his sincere thanks for the very able and essential services he has derived from that officer's exertions with the seamen and Marines under his orders; which he will deem his duty to express in the warmest manner to Government.

The Lieutenant Col. requests the officers will convey to the different details and departments his warmest thanks for their gallant and steady conduct.

(True Extract)

(Signed) S. HUGHES Capt. & act. Line Adjt.

The appointment of Lieut. L'Maistre of Linguist in the 2d Bat. 8th Regiment N. I. is cancelled from this date.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

J. FARISH.
Sec. to Govt.

THE
COURIER,
APRIL 18, 1818.

BOMBAY SESSIONS.

On Tuesday last, the second sessions of oyer and terminer and general gaol delivery &c. for this town and island &c. commenced before the Honorable the Recorder and his associates. After the court had been opened with the usual forms, the following gentlemen, appearing when the panels were called over, were sworn in to compose the grand jury.

JAMES H. CRAWFORD, Esq. FOREMAN.

T. G. Gardiner, Esq.	Capt. J. Lawrence,
Charles Law, Esq.	M. De Vitre, Esq.
Capt. George Barnes,	Capt. C. Keys,
W. Page Ashburner, Esq,	Capt. W. Mainwaring,
Thomas Riddoch, Esq.	James Henderson, Esq.
Benjamin Noton, Esq.	Bazett Doveton, Esq.
Capt. Richard Morgan,	James Farish, Esq.
Commodore T. D. Braty,	Mansfield Forbes, Esq.
J. A. Macpherson, Esq.	

One or two gentlemen not having appeared when their names were called over, were fined by the court.

The Honorable the Recorder then proceeded to charge the grand jury, and briefly commented on the few cases which would be laid before them. There were none, he said, in which he was aware that any great difficulty could arise, altho' he was sorry to find that some of the charges were of very serious nature.

The first case was one for murder, but it did not appear that any previous malice had existed. In an affray during the celebration of some festival, in which the parties implicated were evidently drunk, an old woman had received some blows, which had occasioned her death. It would be for the grand jury seriously to enquire into all the circumstances under which this unfortunate woman had lost her life.

The next case was one of a species of crime, which this court had on two former occasions treated with the utmost severity of the law. At the last sessions, a man had been convicted of, and executed for the perpetration of this kind of villainy. It was that of administering a quantity of some noxious and stupifying drug to the common women of the bazar; and, during the state of stupor thus superinduced, of robbing them of their joys and other valuable ornaments. The present case was not indeed attended with such full and circumstantial evidence as the two former cases, it rested chiefly on the direct evidence of the girls; and the grand jury would take into their serious consideration the degree of credibility that ought to be attached to such testimony.

Another case was that of a robbery in the house of a beggar, a Gosein, by a gang of thieves. The evidence was here distinct and direct, and the grand jury, he believed, would have no difficulty in finding the bill.

The Recorder then proceeded to state, that he was sorry to perceive that amongst the prisoners were three Europeans soldiers, against whom bills of indictment would be preferred for felonies committed at Surat; and one of them was a case of great turpitude. It was that of robbing the treasury chest of the company to which the prisoner belonged and over which chest he was sentry. The other two cases, although capital offences by the law of England, were unattended with any circumstances of aggravation. In the one, a drunken soldier had taken a small milk pot by force from a milkseller and afterwards sold it: and in the other, a soldier, also drunk, had broken into some liquor shops and drank the liquor, but he had not taken away any thing else. The grand jury would further have to enquire into the circumstances, under which had been committed a deliberately planned robbery in the house of a religious man, from which a large amount of property had been taken away. In this instance there was some difficulty from the want of direct evidence against the principal thieves. The two prisoners, in whose possession part of the stolen property had been found, were only indicted, on this account, as receivers of stolen goods.

The remaining case was a common burglary, and in which he did not foresee that there could be any difficulty.

The grand jury then retired with the bills, and the Court adjourned till the following morning, when the grand jury appeared in Court, having found true bills against

1st. James Good, for grand larceny.

2d. Jadow Jogidass Rajpoot and Nagur Ragoonath, for receiving stolen goods.

3d. Waljee Hirjee Bhattia for a burglary.

4th. Appa Mungenath Karnatkee, for stealing in a dwelling house.

5th. Mandun Wujsee Kharwa,
Natho Ala Kharwa,
Suga Poora Kharwa,
Jetta Roora Kharwa,
Ramsee Possa Kharwa &
Bhoja Dewa Kharwa,
} for a burglary.

The bills which had been sent in against the other prisoners were not found. The grand jury were then discharged, and the Court proceeded with the trials. There was nothing very remarkable or generally interesting in any of them, and we therefore confine ourselves to the enumeration of the verdicts and sentences.

James Good, found guilty of robbing the treasure chest under his charge—sentenced to seven years' transportation to New South Wales.

Jadow Jogidass Rajpoot and Nagur Ragoonath Rajpoot, found guilty of receiving stolen goods, to be once publicly flogged.

Waljee Hirjee Bhattia, found guilty of a burglary, but strongly recommended by the jury to the mercy of the Court, to be transported to Prince of Wales Island for seven years.

Appa Munjenath, found guilty of feloniously stealing (in a dwelling house of the Kusbin,) to be transported to Prince of Wales Island for 14 years.

Nutho Ala and Suga Poona, found guilty of a burglary (committed in the House of a Gossein,) to be transported to Prince of Wales Island for seven years.

Mandun Wujsee, Jetha Roora, Ramsee Dossa and Bhoja Dewa, who were charged with burglary in the same indictment with the two last prisoners, were acquitted, and discharged by proclamation; as were likewise two European soldiers and a Bramin against whom no bills were found.

Fully sensible how very gratifying it must have been to the troops of the Poona brigade, to have had their exertions noticed in so handsome and affecting a farewell tribute, by an officer of Colonel Burr's distinguished abilities, to whose energy, zeal and judgment, the victory of the 5th November, the consequent disheartened state of the enemy and the subsequent safety of the station are to be attributed, we are most happy to give insertion to the following brigade orders issued by that gallant officer on his giving over charge of the Poona brigade to Col. Boles.

BRIGADE ORDERS BY LT. COL. BURR.

Camp Poona, Feb. the 24th 1818.

The commanding officer being on the point of delivering over the brigade (he has for some months past had the honour of commanding under circumstances associated with such proud recollections as must ever endear the remembrance of the anxious and memorable period to the minds of every individual who had the pleasure of participating therein) feels peculiar satisfaction in returning his sincere acknowledgments to Lieut. Col. Roome, Major Ford and the officers and men, European and Native, he has had the honour of commanding under circumstances of such peculiar difficulty, for their gallant and honorable conduct in situations requiring the utmost exertion of their energy, confidence and devotion so honorably manifested in the varied and trying situations in which they have been placed, which establish claims to his gratitude which can never be effaced, and must ever create an anxious interest in his mind for their future welfare and prosperity.

To Captain Thew, the commandant of the Artillery of the brigade, for his cordial assistance and the zeal and intelligence with which he has discharged the important duties of his situation, his thanks are particularly due.

To Captain Lewis and Ensign Slight, Colonel Burr has already had the pleasure of expressing his sense of their highly creditable attention to their respective duties.

To the officers of his personal staff, Colonel Burr begs leave to return his sincere thanks for their kind assistance in the discharge of varied contingent duties foreign to their official situations, which must ever occasion his feeling an anxious interest in their future welfare and happiness.

While the commanding officer could ill acquit himself of the sentiments with which he is impressed, were he to omit bearing testimony to the alacrity with which Captain Lodwick M. B. S. A. F. has ever done him the favour to afford him his assistance.

The commanding officer feels much pleasure in offering this tribute of his acknowledgment to Lieut. Ellis, Bazar Master, for the constant anxiety he has evinced to render himself useful on every and many arduous occasions which public duty or private feeling could suggest while the attention he bestowed on his department (on which so much of the comfort of the force depended) are equally creditable to his public and private character.

To Dr. Meek, Sg. Surgeon, his acknowledgments are particularly due for his humane and constant attention to those duties which, while from their very nature they constitute objects of the first public importance, tend to exalt the character of the individual in the esteem not only of those who have the benefit of his professional talents, but of those who have the gratification of witnessing his benevolent exertions.

With these sentiments the commanding officer begs leave to offer them his constant good wishes for their happiness and prosperity, assuring them he can never be indifferent to their honour and welfare.

Signed C. B. BURR.
Lieut. Colonel.

Operations of Gen. Pritzler's division.

On the 30th March after the surrender of the forts of Chundun, Wundun, Wryruntghur, Naugooree, Paudooghur, Renzelghur and Cumulghur, the division marched from Sattarah to Tambai at the foot of the Kolgutty Ghaut 13 miles N. W. of Sattarah; Wassota being distant 16 miles S. E. from Tambai. The further advance of the division with the park and stores not being practicable, a light detachment under Colonel Hewitt, C. B. was pushed on, to within 4 miles of the fort of Wassota on the 31st, the detachment having been dreadfully harrassed during eleven hours' march in forcing its way through jungle. The following day, the 1st of April, posts were secured round the fort which completely cut off the retreat of the garrison. From the Tambai camp, the pioneers were actively employed in cutting a road over the Koighutty Ghaut to enable the elephants to carry over on their backs two mortars and two howitzers. The rapidity with which this arduous undertaking was effected testifies the zeal and ability of those employed in it: and by the 4th the pioneers had completed a road for elephants to the foot of Old Wassota hill, a distance of 17 miles, and had also cut a foot path through the forest trees and jungle to the summit; the path in its circuit up the hill extending at least a mile and a half. Up this foot path, which in many parts was so perpendicular as to render steps cut in the hill necessary, two mortars and two howitzers were carried on men's shoulders; and by seven o'clock on the morning of the 5th, the indefatigable exertions of the artillery had completed a mortar and howitzer battery. The fort of Wassota is situated at the end of an extreme narrow valley. In figure it is a triangle, the base being to the east; the other two sides run down into the Konkun a perpendicular sheet of rock of two or three thousand feet. Old Wassota is a mountain higher than the New Wassota, connected at its base with the latter, its summit being distant about 1000 yards. Of course it commands and completely enfilades the eastern face of Wassota, but it is over a chasm of the depth of 1500 feet. On the 4th, the Rajah of Sattarah, escorted by a wing of the auxiliary battalion joined Mr. Elphinstone in the camp before Wassota, and his presence being insufficient to insure the submission of the Killedar, Bhasker Punt, and the surrender of the Rajah's family who were confined in the fort, the last argument was had recourse to. And the batteries opened on the 5th, at the risk of sacrificing the lives of the families of the Sattarah princes and also the lives of Messrs. Hunter and Morrison, confined in the fort. From the elevated situation of the battery, almost looking down into Wassota, the effect of every shell could be observed, and it was a received opinion, that the place would not be tenable two hours; shell was thrown after shell and the day passed away; and from the cool manner in which some of the garrison continued to walk about the fort, the surrender of the place was despaired of without the assistance of the 12 pounders (and to have got them it would have required eight days more). It must have been with some satisfaction therefore, the authorities in camp received a tender of submission in the night of the 5th, and on the morning of the 6th, the fort was in our hands. The consequences of this surrender were of great moment, Messrs. Hunter and Morrison were released from a captivity of five months. The wives of the Sattarah Princes were released and restored to their husbands, and the Rajah of Sattarah recovered family jewels to the amount of three lacs. The prize property amounted to about 2 lacs.

The garrison had honorable terms. It consisted of about 400 men; 2 men killed and fifteen wounded. Our loss during the seige was six or seven wounded.

Two women of the Ranee's household were wounded by the explosion of shells; but the ladies themselves fortunately escaped, as well as Messrs. Hunter and Morrison, unhurt; although several burst very near them. Messrs. Hunter and Morrison had experienced very good treatment from the Killedar in regard to diet and comforts; but so close had been their confinement, that till the moment a shell burst over the roof of their prison they were ignorant of the neighbourhood of an English force: nor did they know, till the Killedar had decided on surrendering, the name of the place they were confined in. Before we took possession they were permitted to shew themselves on the walls, & were greeted by the Europeans of the mortar battery with three cheers! It was

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on 08 April, 2017

a moment of feeling and interest to both parties.

On the 10th April, the division reached Sattarah; and on the afternoon of the same day, the Rajah was formally seated in the gadee of his ancestors in the crumbling palace of Sewajee's descendants, under royal salutes from the camp, the city and the fort. Sewajee himself never made a more splendid entrance into his capital.

On the 12th General Pritzler with the Madras division and 1st Batt. 7th Regt. N. I. separated from the Bombay brigade and marched south. On the separations of the brigades, General Pritzler issued the following D. O.

Camp Sattarah, 11 *April* 1818.

"Brigadier Genl. Pritzler cannot suffer the Bombay troops and the auxiliary corps, horse & foot, to leave the reserve division, without expressing the high opinion he entertains of their order, regularity, and discipline: and he requests that Lieutenant Colonel Fitzsimons, the Officers commanding corps, and the staff will accept his best thanks for the prompt obedience they have paid to his orders, and cordial assistance they have afforded him upon every occasion during the period of the troops of the two Presidencies being together."

The scenery in the neighbourhood of Wassóta exhibits features of grandeur and romantic beauty which can scarcely be rivalled in India. Most of the mountains, whose bases run into the Konkun, present faces of nearly perpendicular sheeted rock of from 500 to 2000 feet. The view to the East from the fort forms a striking contrast to the bareness of the Western descent. Mountain after mountain appears to rise from the foot of its neighbour in rapid succession. The narrow vallies and the slopes of the hills are covered with forest trees and thick underwood. The summits even have beautiful patches of flowering shrubs; while along the bottoms of the vallies you catch an occasional glimpse through the trees of a clear rivulet. The productions of the soil even appear to be different from all you meet with in the range to the North of Wassota. The forests abound with the pepper vine growing in the utmost luxuriancy; the Malacca cane, of which walking sticks are made, was very abundant and several trees of the bastard Nutmeg were seen with the fruits on them. Here also are seen the wild lime; and the numerous varieties of flowering shrubs and aromatic plants perfume the air. In short the neighbourhood of Wassota presents an inexhaustible field to the inquiries of the botanist, and ample gratification to the admirers of nature.

On Thursday His Majesty's ship Challenger Capt. Bridges from the Persian Gulph, and yesterday the H. C. Cruiser Vestal, last from Muscat, arrived here; these ships have brought no late European news. There were accounts at Bushire, to which credit was given, that the Pasha of Egypt had completely annihilated the Wahabbee power in Arabia.

The free trader Grenada, for London, is to sail on Thursday next; and we are authorized to state that letters to be forwarded by her, will be received at Messrs. Forbes & Co's office.

On Thursday afternoon the Columbo Capt. Webb from London anchored in this harbour. She left London the 2d December, has brought no letters, and only a few newspapers. The Sappho Capt. Hall and the Windsor Castle for this port had both sailed some time before the Columbo; the latter between the 6th and 10th November. The former, the Sappho, on board of whom are the latest packets for this place, was obliged to put back in consequence of experiencing a violent gale; she sailed again from Falmouth the 20th November, and would call at Madeira; but she may, with the Windsor Castle, be daily expected. We have the pleasure to state that the Timandra, Swallow, Argo, Wellington, Mary, Mulgrave Castle and Lord Cathcart had arrived in England. The Swallow is to return to this port, and we are informed that the free trader Melpomené with two or three other ships were also loading for Bombay. The Ann, Capt. Reynolds, was advertised warranted to sail direct for Bombay before the 10th December.

Our own regular files of papers we have not been fortunate enough to receive by this opportunity, but we have been kindly favored with a few Couriers, the latest dated 29th Nov.; from which we have made such extracts as the time has permitted us. The contents of the English papers are now destitute of those articles which so long unhappily rendered them objects of great interest. These we have just perused contain little of importance, beyond the happy inference that tranquillity and peace are prevalent throughout the continent of Europe. Some difference has taken place between the King of the Netherlands and his eldest son the Prince of Orange, in consequence of which it is said the latter has resigned all his appointments.

The accounts respecting the state of South America are not very satisfactory, but on the whole, the royal cause there seems to have lost ground. A Russian squadron had arrived on the English coast, to be employed as his Catholic Majesty might order.

The Parliament was to meet for the dispatch of business on the 27th Jan.

Her Majesty, with the Duke of Clarence and Princess Elizabeth, was at Bath. The Prince Regent was at Brighton. Prince Leopold had been very unwell in consequence of his affliction for the loss of his dear consort, our beloved Princess. All parts of the Kingdom were presenting addresses of condolence on this most afflicting event.

It appears that the brother of the murdered Mary Ashford has appealed against the verdict on which Abraham Thornton was acquitted, and moved for a new trial; to which Thornton has waged his battle; we have copied an account of some of the proceedings in this case.

A new trial has been ordered in France for the murderers of M. Fualdes. Mad. Munson, whose evidence was so extraordinary at the last trial, is now in close confinement.

The attention of a kind friend has put us in possession a Bengal paper of the 18th March. Our Madras papers come down to the 26th March and our Ceylon intelligence to the 7th March. We refer to our subsequent columns for all that these papers contain any wise interesting here.

We have no accounts which state with precision where Bajee Row has fled to, but a private letter we have received mentions the commission of a piece of most wanton and horrid barbarity by a division of his army; said by some to be a party of Pindarees under Ram Deen, and by others to be part of Bajee Row's regular horse under one of his Sirdars. About the 20th of March this party of horse went towards the village of Rypoor, a place 4 miles south of Purtour, and on their approach, the inhabitants, abandoning their village, betook themselves to a small Ghurry and endeavored to keep off the enemy by throwing stones. This conduct so exasperated the horsemen, that they set fire to the Ghurry by throwing in lighted rags, and the place being full of Kurby and Grain in stalk the wretched inhabitants had no means of avoiding the flames except by endeavoring to escape thro' the small gate of the Ghurry, and as they came out, they were cut down without distinction of age or sex. 105 wretched and defenceless beings, including women and children, fell victims to the ferocity of these barbarians, for thus endeavoring to defend by a few stones their little property from being plundered.

General Smith's Camp was on the 28th March at Karla near Jaulna.

From last Wednesday's Gazette.

The force under General Doveton at Jaulnah having been reinforced, on the 30th of March, by the 2d, and 7th light cavalry, they marched next day in pursuit of Bajee Row; and it is said that they will proceed towards Hyderabad by the middle of April.

General Doveton's force now consists of the 3d, 6th, and 8th, light cavalry, a troop of horse artillery, five companies of the royals, and several native corps. General Smith was about 15 miles south of Jaulnah on the 31st, in the Hyderabad road; his cavalry consists of two squadrons of the 22d dragoons and a troop of horse artillery; but he expects to be joined by the 4th and 8th light artillery.

General Hislop accompanied by General Malcolm, were expected to reach Jaulnah early in April.

The American ship Tea-plant, Captain Scott, anchored in the harbour on Monday, having left America on the 22d of November, she experienced a heavy gale of wind in latitude 13°. south and 66°. east on the 24th of February, in which she lost her sails and top-masts and has since been delayed by light winds, and calms, she has added nothing to our former scanty stock of intelligence

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The Fort of Bhugwantghur has been taken by the force under the command of Lieut. Col. Imlack. After the fall of Seedghur, preparations were made to reduce the former; the fort is situated on a steep rocky hill close to the Massoora river; and great difficulties were experienced in making a road through the country, which was also rocky and hilly. The batteries for two twelve pounders and a howitzer were constructed on this side (below Bhurrutghur, owing to the difficulties of the ford in crossing the breaching guns), &, having been completed by 6 o'clock on the morning of the 29th, opened at sunrise, which the enemy answered with a number of guns from the different towers, many of which were soon silenced by the superiority of our fire. About 9 o'clock five or six hundred of the enemy were seen strongly posted on the opposite bank, Colonel Imlack determined to cross and attack them under cover of our batteries, and of a six pounder detached under Lieutenant Lyons about a mile to the right. He immediately formed two columns each consisting of forty of H. M. 89th Reg. and a hundred of 2d 2d Reg. N. I. under the command of Captains Pearson and Gray; both moving off to the two fords at the same period to await a signal to cross, which was performed in a most gallant and spirited manner, under a very heavy fire on the right column from a stockade in which several gingals were planted, and on the left from a strong post occupied by about four hundred of the enemy, and from the fire of the fort; the river being about four hundred yards wide with a deep and muddy bottom, was a difficult undertaking, but surmounted by the determined gallantry of the detachment, which formed on the opposite bank, and immediately charged towards the enemy, who panic-struck, fled in every direction. The garrison observing the rapid movement of the column and the flight of their advanced post precipitately evacuated the fort, which was immediately entered by the heads of the columns: and without a single casualty on our part.

The reduction of Bhugwantghur was followed by our occupation of the town of Atchera*, an important sea-port, and by the capitulation of Ramghur; and it was expected that Deoghur, the only remaining hold the enemy possessed in the province of Salsee, would be abandoned. The Sirdar, Sabajee Sawant, had come in to Lieutenant Colonel Imlack; and it was expected that the rest would follow his example. The authority of the Peishwa is thus completely excluded from Salsee, a district about one hundred and twenty miles in circumference.

ARRIVALS.—Captain Moor of Artillery.
Captain J. S. P. Napear 8th Regiment.
Major General Boyé.
Lieut. Rowbotham European Regiment.
Captain Hicks 2d Regiment N. I.
Lieut. Charles C. Natts, Madras Engineer.

DEPARTURES.—Capt. T. C. Gravenor, 10th Regt.
Lieut. McKeever, 3d Regiment N. I.
Captain M. Burns, 84th Regiment.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVED.—April 13th American ship Tea Plant. Commander Andrew Scott, from New York.

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* The town of Atchera is of large extent, and its appearance from seaward imposing. It lies in 16, 11 North and can be approached within two miles; where the anchorage is in five fathoms, muddy bottom. From the number of Red Flags displayed, (signals of victory) when Ships approach, it was supposed to be a place of peculiar sanctity, where all the Pirates of the coast, deposited their trophies.

14th ship Diana, Captain Charles Williams, from Cochin.

16th H. M. Sloop Challenger, P. H. Bridges Esq. Captain, from the Persian Gulph.

Ditto ship Colombo, Capt. Thos. Webb from London 2d Dec. 1817.

17th Portugues ship Angelica, Sytang Mahomed Tayer, from Demaun.

Ditto the H. C's. Cruiser Vestal, Lieut. F. Faithful from Muscat.

Passengers per Diana.

Major General Boye and Family, Mr. D. Albidyhl and Family, Lieut. Charles C. Natts M. Engineer, Capt. Hickes.

Passengers per Colombo.

Mr. Thomson Mr. Stewart R. N. Mr. Erskine.

Passengers per Angelica.

Captain A. F. Silva Domingos J. Gomes, Feleciano Norria, Pr. Mr. Fr. Bernardino.

SAILED.—April 12th His Majesty's ship Conway, Edward Barnard Esq. Capt. to the Gulph of Persia.

Ditto ship Albinia, Capt. Jas. Norton to England.

Ditto H. C's. Cruiser Thetis, Lieut. Thomas Tanner to the Malabar Coast.

Passeenger by the Conway.

Mr Granville, Secretary to the Ceylon Government.

Passengers by the Albinia.

Capt. Davidson, Capt. Gravenor, Capt. Rich, Lieut. Robinson, Lieut. McKeever, Lieut. Worthy, Dr. Palmer, Miss S. Smith, and Serjt. Read, Invalid.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—March 11th Spanish ship Espina Capt. M. de Areilza, from Manilla.

Ship Marquis of Anglesey, Capt. George Moorsoon, from England.

2, ship Fletcher, Capt. W. Fletcher, from Liverpool.

Brig Cauder Bux, Aber Raman, from Pegue.

Ship Success, Capt. F. Patrick, from China, and Madras.

14, ship Thetis, Capt. John Robinson, from Rangoon.

15, ship John Inglis, Capt. James Baillie, from Newcastle.

Ship Mysore, Capt. A. Glass, from Rangoon.

16, French ship Charles, Capt. J. B. Dupree, from Harve de Grace, and Rio Janeiro.

Ship Constantine, Capt. W. H. Miller, from Rangoon.

DEPARTURES.—March 12, ship Hercules, Capt. J. Henderson, for Cape of Good Hope, and Gibraltar.

Schooner Brothers, Capt. P. Gordon, for Malacca, and Ochotsk.

13, brig Favorite, (late Thereza) Capt. R. A. Roe, for Penang, Malacca, and Batavia.

Ship Carron, Captain D. Seton, for Bombay.

Grab ship Caudry, Nacoda, for Tillicherry.

14, ship Caledonia, Capt. E. B. Roberts, for London.

15, ship Philippa, Capt. G. Nicholls, for Penang, and China.

Portuguese ship S. Miguel, Capt. L. A. da Sa Beltraõ, for Macao.

17, ditto ship Belizario, Capt. C. A. D. Compos, for Macao.

PASSENGERS.

By the Kingston, Captain J. E. Barslow.

TO EUROPE.

Mrs Havell,—Mrs Havell,—Mr James Havell,—Mr. John Havell,—Mr. R. W. Davis,—Mr. John Wallace, of the Firm of Messrs. Lewis Simpson and Wallace.

4 CHILDREN.

By the Emperor Alexander, Captain J. A. Butler.

TO EUROPE.

Captain Bucke, 30th N. I.—Mr. James Denny, Surgeon.

By the Harmony, Captain D. Wishard.

TO EUROPE.

Mr. Edward Vickers.

By the Metcalfe, Captain Havard.

TO EUROPE.

Mr. Culloden,—Lieut. Col. Philpot, H. M. 24th Dag.—Lieut. Col. Yule, H. C's. Eur. Reg.—Lieut. Chesney, Adjut. and Q. Master of Artillery,—Mr. W. Culloden,—Mr. L. P. Culloden.

3 CHILDREN.

MADRAS.

SHIPPING ARRIVAL.]—March 20, Brig Prosper, Capt. B. S. Vaz, from Trincomallee—22d Ship Mary Ann, Capt. J. R. Arbuthnot, from Calcutta 23, Brig Lion, Capt. Jarnett, from Calcutta 14th March,—20, Ship Ahamoody, Capt. R. Burrell, from Calcutta,.

DEPARTURES.]—March 19, Brig Industry, Captain F. Monat, for Bombay,—do. Brig Fairy, Captain T. W. Stewart, for Vizagapatam,—22d H. C. Ship Union, Captain J. E. Johnson, to Ceylon and London, 24, Brig Prosper, Captain B. S. Vaz, for Masulipatam,—Do. H. N. M. Brig Prince of Orange, Captain Pearl, for Sadras.

COLOMBO.

ARRIVAL.]—3d March, Ship Admiral Drury, George Thompson, Master, from Bombay—Passengers Mr. Mr. Saunders and J. R. Gillon—2d, Brig Cyclops, John Poulson, Master from Cochin.

POINT DE GALLE.

ARRIVAL.]—5th March, Ship Neptune, J. Rogers, Master, from Calcutta—Passengers H. Woollock and three Natives for Ceylon,—Passed Ship Kaikussroon, J. Kingsmill, Master, from Bombay,—Do. Grab Nossa Sa. da. Conceoicao. R. N. Vieira, Master, from Malaca.

DEPARTURES]—28th February Brig Anna Catherina, P. Barbet, Master, for Colombo—Passengers T. Skinner, Esq Mr. Letherland, and 8 men of H. M. 19th Regiment,—1st March, Brig Leda, James Stewart, Master, for Cape of Good Hope—Passenger Captain Creagh, 83d Regiment—6th March Ship Mary, Alexander Moffet, Master, for Isle of France and London—Passengers Dr. and Mrs. Scratchley and Family Lieut. and Adjutant Hay 73d Regiment, Lieutenant Eastwood late 3d Ceylon Regiment, Mr. Moncur.

CALCUTTA.

BIRTHS.—On the 16th March, the wife of Mr. C. Gordon, of a son.

On the 24th Feb. the wife of Mr. J. Gash, of a son.

At Nautpoor, on the 7th Feb. Mrs. C. Waller, of a son.

At Gya, on the 8th March, Mrs. H. Fawles, of a son.

DEATHS.—On Sunday last, the 15th March, in his 60th year, Mr. William Fitzmaurice.

Same day, Mr. Thomas Rodrigues, as Assist. in the Secret. Political, and Foreign Department.

On Wednesday, the 11th March, Mrs. Philip Pereira, —aged 35 years.

MADRAS.

BIRTH.]—At Vellore, on the 17th March the Lady of the Rev. Edward M. J. Jackson, Chaplain, of a son.

DEATHS.]—At Sindwa, on the 23d February, Lieut H. O. Butts of the Madras European Regiment—"This excellent young man suffered for many Months from Fever and the Liver Complaint, till quite debilitated and unable longer to keep up against the fatigues of marching. His amiable disposition, and good qualities, secured to him the respect and regard of all his brother Officers.

At Mahidpoor, on the 9th January, of the wound he received in the battle of the 21st Dec. 1817. and in the 24th year of his age, Lieutenant John Gibbings. 18th Reg. N. I. and Assistant Survey Branch, Quarter Master General's Department.

In Field Hospital, Mahidpoor, on the 19th January, of the would he received in the battle fought in the vicinity of the place, Lieutenant Glen, of the Rifle Corps. The mild and amiable disposition of this young man endeared him to every one with whom he was acquainted, and his death will be much and deservedly lamented.

And fame will tell, all those who fell;
And nobly died, for Britain's good,"

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.—On the 18th Nov. at Cambridge, the Rev. Dr. Ramsden, to Kezia, second surviving daughter of the late Thomas Burton Esq of Leicester.

On the 11th Nov. Thomas Cormick Esq. to Susannah Bonnor se, eldest daughter of Joseph Morris Esq

On the 20th Nov. the Rev. Henry James Torre, to Margaret, only daughter of the late Captain George Mangles.

On the same day, Mr. Thomas Worthington of Stockport, to Susannah, only daughter of the late Samuel Burton Esq.

On the 21st Nov. at Swinden the Rev. Charles Bertet Elizabet Catherina, second daughter of the late J. Langston Esq.

On the 20th, at the Palace, Wells, Stewart Crawford M. D. of Bath, to Caroline, youngest daughter of the late Sir W. P. A. A'Court, Bart.

On the 20th Nov. at Cheltenham J. S. Brown Esq. of Mount Brown to Sarah Jane, eldest daughter of the late Henry Michael Ormsby Esq.

On the 24th Nov. at Cheltenham. T. M'Quoid Esq. to Elizabeth Frances, only daughter of the late Hyacinth Kirwan Esq.

On the 5th Nov. at Genoa the Count Gorge de Very, to Miss Emily Lock, eldest daughter of Mrs. Charles Lock.

On the 26th Nov. at Sipley Church, Capt. George Henderson, R. N. to Fanny, daughter of Edmund Walcott Esq.

On the 25th Nov. Mr. Charles Ashmead, to Miss Eliza Digman.

On the 20th Nov. at Milford, Thomas Maskew Esq of Liverpool, to Elizabeth, daughter of the late C. Rousey Esq.

At Chelsea, Lieut Col. Forsteen 12th Regt. to Eliza Fitzherbert, only daughter of the late T. G. Cotton Esq.

BIRTHS.—On the 14th Nov. in Yorkshire, the lady of George Cornish of a son.

At Erina, the lady of Townshend M. Hall Esq. of a daughter.

At Littleton on the 20th Nov. the Rt. Hon'ble Lady Caroline Wood of a son.

On the 22d Nov. the lady of Warner Ottley Esq. of a daughter.

At Bryn on the 17th Nov. the Hon'ble Mrs. Morris of a daughter.

On the 19th Nov. Mrs Robt. Winter of Bedford Row, of a daughter.

On the 23d Nov. at Lambeth terrace, the lady of John Begbie Esq. of a son.

On the 23d Nov. the lady of Sir Wm. Adams of a son.

On the 22d Nov. Mrs. Fredk. Pollock, of a daughter.

On the 22d Nov. the lady of Wm. Westell Esq. of a daughter.

On the 13th Nov. at Easton Collage, the lady of Lieut. Col. Balfour of a son.

On the 23d Nov. the Countess of Abingdon, of a son

On the 24th Nov. at Rochester the wife of the Rev. Francis Barrow of a son.

On the 24th Nov. at Britwell House the Hon'ble Mrs. Irby.

At Oakhampton, the lady of John A. Lethbridge Esq.

DEATHS.—On the 14th Nov. at Great Torrington aged 86, the revd George Wickey.

At Little Shardeloes on the 18th Nov. Mrs. Frank, relict of the late Rev. Dr. Frank.

On the 24th Nov. Mary wife of Mr. John Oswald V. O. Deptford.

On the 22d Nov. on St. James Palace Mrs. Augusta Hicks, widow of the late Dr. G. Hicks.

On the 20th Nov. Thomas Wm. Plummer Esq. eldest son of Thos. P. Esq. of Camberwell.

On the 22d Nov. at her house in Wimpole St. Mrs. Farquharson, aged 88.

On the 17th Nov. Joseph, eldest son of Mr. Borrett Surgeon, of Yarmouth.

On the 19th Nov. at Bath Isaac Dobree Esq. of Guernsey.

On the 24th Nov. Caroline Eliza, youngest daughter of Lt. Col. Fead, Grez Gds.

On the 24th Nov. at Faversham Mrs. Bennett, relief of Wm. B. Esq.

On the 23d Nov. Alexander Menzies Esq.

On the 28th Nov. Henry Topham Esq. in his 74th year.

On the 26th Nov. at his chambers, Temple, Joseph Jones Esq.

Madras Intelligence.

APPOINTMENT.

Mr. Benjamin Draz. Acting Register of the Zillah Court at Vizagapatam.

Head Quarters of the Army of the Deckan: Camp at Beigunm. Saturday. 4th Feb. 1818.

G. O. BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

The Commander in Chief has great satisfaction in noticing the several decisive and important services, performed by the Reserve of the Army of the Deckan, under the Command of Brigadier General Munro, by whose active enterprize, distinguished ability and general experience, the relief of the Fort of Nawlgoond has been effected at a time when the Garrison was severely pressed, and the Forts of Gudduck, Dumnull, and Hoobley, have surrendered within a few days to that part of the Reserve immediately under the Brigadier General's Command.

The Force with the Brigadier General could hardly from it's trifling numerical strength, have been expected to achieve the reduction of Posts so considerable as those above mentioned, but the character of the Leader, animated his small and gallent party and equally to produce the submission of the Enemy.

His Excellency also feels considerable satisfaction in noticing that the Detachment of the Reserve commanded by Brigadier General Pritzler, fell in with a Body of the Enemy's Cavalry, on the 8 h and 18th Ultimo, on both which occasions the Enemy was successfully charged and dispersed, by a Detachment of His Majesty's 22d Light Dragoons, and 7th Regiment Cavalry, led on by Major Doveton of the latter Corps.

Under instructions from The Most Noble The Governor General, His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir Thomas Hislop, Commanding the Army of the Deckan, directs that the 3d and 5th Divisions, be from this date struck off the strength of that Army, and will henceforth make all Reports and Communications, to The Most Noble The Governor Gen ral and Commander in Chief in India, through the prescribed channels.

His Excellency Sir Thomas Hislop, avails himself of this opportunity of expressing the opinion he has formed of the distinguished gallantry and discipline of the Troops composing the 3d and 5th Divisions of the Army of the Deckan; and His Excellency requests that Brigadier General Sir John Malcolm, K. C. B. &c. &c. and Lieutenant Colonel Adams, C. B will accept of his sincere acknowledgments for their distinguished services and cordial exertions and support during the time they have served under his Command.

The Honorable Company's Ship *Union* Captain Johnson, did not leave the Road before Sunday morning; The Packets were finally closed the preceding afternoon.

PASSENGERS :—Mrs. Tocker, Mrs, Tulk and Child' Mrs. Gordon; Lieut. Tulk 7th Regt. N. I. Lieutenant M'Pherson, H. M. 46th Regt.—Children: Miss Anna Maria Tucker; Master John Alexander Tucker, Robert Gordon, and Hugh Gordon.

The ship *Mary Anne,* Captain Arbuthnot, arrived from Calcutta on Sunday last, whence she sailed the 3d instant.

PASSENGERS: Captain Ogilvie,—Lieut. Rolfe, 24th Regt. N. I.—Lieut. Campbell, 5th Regt.—Mr. Cornet, Marine, and Mr. Johnston.

Proceedings of a Meeting held at the College Hall, on Thursday, the 19th March, 1818—present.

The Hon. Sir John Newbolt, (in the Chair.)
Robert Alexander, Esq.
The Hon. Sir George Cooper.

W. Wayte, Esq. H. Byrne, Esq. J. M'Macleod, Esq. Captain Short, J. Underwood, Esq. J. G. Hadow, Esq. J. W. Russell, Esq. E. R. Sullivan, Esq. J. Gwaikin, Esq. R. Clarke, Esq. R. Anderson Esq. B. Babington, Esq. A. Watson, M. D.

Mr. Babington reads the Report of the Committee appointed on the 4th of February, to form a plan for a Literary Society and Public Library,—from which it appears that pecuniary difficulties oppose the immediate formation of a Public Library, but that there are no obstacles to the establishment of a Literary Society.

Resolved therefore that the Meeting form themselves into a Literary Society.

The Society request that Sir John Newbolt will do them the honor to be their President, which office being obligingly accepted, the Society further request that as President he will wait upon the Right Honorable the Governor to signify on behalf of the Society their unanimous wish that he should honor them by becoming their Patron.

The Society proceed to resolve;

1st. That Mr. Babington be requested to officiate as Treasurer and Secretary.

2d. That each Member subscribe 25 Star Pagodas per annum, payable in advance, and 10 Pagodas as entrance money.

3d. That Members be invited to present Donations of Books, &c.

4th. That the Secretary be authorized to enquire for a house suited to the objects of the Society, and to state at the first Meeting what will be the probable monthly charge on account of rent, establishment, &c.

5th. That the Society shall hold their first Meeting in the College Hall, on Saturday the 18th proximo—at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

6th. That these Resolutions be published in the Newspapers, in order that Gentlemen desiring to become Members of the Society, may send in their names to the Secretary before the day of Meeting.

7th. That the thanks of the Meeting be offered to the Gentlemen of the Commitee for their exertions in preparing the Report which has been read to the Meeting.

On the motion of Sir George Cooper the thanks of the Meeting are unanimously voted to Sir John Newbolt, for his able conduct in the Chair.

(Signed) B. BABINGTON
Secretary

We copy the following from the Calcutta Government Gazette.

Our readers may recollect that a few weeks ago we noticed an admirable *ruse de guerre*, reported to have been employed by a Jemmedar in command of a few Sepoys, on falling in, unexpectedly, with a considerable number of Pindarees. The party, however, was not indebted to a *ruse* for the success which attended them on that remarkable occasion. The following particulars of the rencontre have just been communicated to us. A Jemmedar, two Havildars, and 32 Sepoys belonging to Captain Todd's escort, were sent out from Camp, near Kotah, accompanied by a party of about 250 native horse, to beat up a small body of Pindarees said to be at that time halting in the neighbourhood. This force started at 10 o'clock at night, and by some accident the two parties, taking different roads, separated. About half an hour before day light the little detachment of Sepoys, came unawares upon a large encampment of Pindarees, and a spy being sent to gain information respecting the force and position of the enemy, it was soon ascertained that they consisted of about 1,000 men, and were at that moment preparing to move. In this dilemma the Jemmedar instantly held a council of war, and it was unanimously determined to commence an attack upon them, notwithstanding the immense disparity in point of number. A brisk fire was opened, and continued till day light, when the enemy were seen moving off in great confusion. But on discovering the smallness of the party by which they were attacked, several bodies rallied and came down upon them. The resistance however was so vigorously and bravely made, that the Pindarees did not venture to approach near enough to do any injury, and shortly dispersed. The Jemmedar's party being now at a considerable distance from their own camp, meritoriously refrained from embarrassing themselves with the booty within their reach, but each man took care to provide himself with a horse, and the lascars who were with them drove off sixteen camels ready loaded. On their return, when about 10 miles from Captain Todd's Camp, a body of two or three hundred horse, which had hung on their rear all the way, moved down with an apparent intention of attacking them. The sepoys, in consequence dismounted, and immediately formed to repel the enemy. The manœuvre succeeded at once, the Pindarees stopped short, and ultimately retired. This gallant party arrived in Camp about noon the same day. We understand that the most noble the Commander in Chief was so gratified by this instance of bravery and good conduct, that his Lordship has recommended to Government that they should be rewarded by some distinguished mark of public approbation.

The Ceylon Government Gazette mentions the defection of an Adikar, named Ellepolla, who had fled from Kandy on the 1st instant, and joined the rebels. The following Proclamation was issued in consequence.

PROCLAMATION.

By His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir Robert Brownrigg, Baronet and Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the British Settlements and Territories in the Island of Ceylon with the Dependencies thereof.

ROBERT BROWNRIGG.

Whereas Ellepolla, formerly Adikar, has by his flight from the Town of Kandy without our Permission and by joining the Rebels in Arms against Our Lord the King incurred the penalties of Treason.

Now it is hereby ordered that all the Lands and other Property of the said Ellepolla wheresoever the same may be, be, and the same are, confiscated to His Majesty's use, and He, the said Ellepolla, is declared out of the Protection of the Law and His life forfeited—And a Reward of One thousand Rix Dollars is offered to any Person or Persons who shall bring and deliver him to any Officer in Command of His Majesty's Troops.

Given at Kandy this Second day of March One Thousand Eight Hundred and eighteen.

By His Excellency's Command.

(Signed) GEO. LUSIGNAN,
Sec, Kand. Provs.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

It appears also, that it had been deemed expedient to remove for a time from Kandy to Colombo, Eheylapola, Maha Nilame; this has been done at his own request, and because the Government considers his presence at Kandy, as detrimental to the public good; the Chiefs of the rebels giving out, that they are in constant Correspondence with him, that he is favourable to their cause, and calling upon the people in his name to join them. The Dessave of the 7 Corles, whom the Government knew had been in secret Correspondence with the rebels and Pretender, had also fled and openly joined them, having previously understood, measures were taking for his removal to Colombo; it was not intended, however, either to put him to death, or to confiscate his property: and on account of his wife being the sister of the 1st Adikar, his life would still be spared, it appears, should he give himself up within 20 days.

The Moormen resident in the Kandyan Provinces, having on various occasions, shewn their fidelity and attachment to the British Government, certain privileges have been granted them, by a Proclamation issued by *His Excellency General* Sir Robert Brownrigg on the 2d instant; this Proclamation also assures them of the fullest compensation, for any injury they may sustain, by their adherence to the Government.

ARRIVALS.] Capt. Lieut. George Ogilvie, 1st N. I.—Lieut. Alexander Campbell, 5th N. I.

DEPARTURES.] Sup. Surgeon W. C. Stirling, Northern Division.—2d Lieut. Alexander Scott, late 3d Ceylon Reg.

[*Government Gazette, March 26th.*

Ceylon Intelligence.

PROCLAMATION.

By His Excellency Lieutenant General SIR ROBERT BROWNRIGG *Baronet & Kinght Grand Cross of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Governor and Commander in Ceief in and over the British Settlements and Territories in the Island of Ceylon with the Dependencies thereof.*

(Signed) RGBT. BROWNRIGG.

Whereas Rebelion has broken out in several of the Kandyan Provinces and Districts belonging and owing allegiance to Our Lord the King and Martial Law has been proclaimed and ordered to be executed therein; and where as the Plots and endeavours of evil disposed and disaffected Persons are daily exerted to seduce from their allegiance the Inhabitants of the Provinces hitherto in tranquillity, and Hostile incursions have been made into the same from the Provinces already declared in Rebellion, and it is therefore necessary to provide more effectually for the maintenance of His Majesty's Government and the protection of His Loyal subjects against such

(Continued in the Supplement.)

BOMBAY:—Printed for the PROPRIETORS, by JOS. FRAN. DE JESUS, No. 1, Church Gate Street.

WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS AND ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.

Subscribers about to change their Stations, are requested to give Notice thereof to the PROPRIETORS, who will pay due attention to their Orders

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, APRIL 18, 1818.

(Continued from the last Page)

evil disposed Traitors and Rebels, who either have or may withdraw themselves from their lawful allegiance.

We have therefore thought proper in pursuance of the Power and authority vested in us by His Majesty to proclaim and Command, and we do hereby proclaim and Command, that Martial Law shall forthwith be administered and executed throughout the whole of the Kandyan Provinces, against all Persons within the same, who shall at any time after the publication of this Our Proclamation commit any Treason, Treasonable or seditious Practices, Robbery or other Outrage or misdemeanour whatever; and we do hereby authorize the Officers Commanding His Majesty's Forces in the respective Provinces, to proceed against all and every such Person or Persons, and to punish the same by Death or otherwise as to them shall seem right and expedient for the suppression of the Present Rebellion, the maintenance of His Majesty's authority, and the restoration of good order in these Provinces.

Provided that this Our Proclamation shall not be construed to suspend or destroy the authority of the ordinary Magistrates and Jurisdictions, where the same can be peaceably Exercised, restraining the same however to Civil actions only.

Given at Kandy, this Twenty first day of Februa. ry One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighteen

By His Excellency's Command

(Signed) GEO. LUSIGNAN.

Sec for Kand. Provs.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

COLOMBO.

28th February, 1818.

We continue our narrative of operations in the Interior for information of our readers. It will appear from this detail that although the Rebels appear to have acquired new strength and have recommenced their attacks near Badulla at the same time using great efforts in other parts, yet the results have given them very little cause to boast of success in their attacks on our Troops.

We mentioned in our last Paper the movement of Major Hext, 83d Regt. into Doombera to support the Detachment before sent under Captain Stace; the latter Officer had before Major Hext's arrival moved from his first Post at Taldinia towards Hanwelle which Post it had been reported the Rebels meditated to attack: Captain Stace arrived on 17th February without any opposition and found every thing quiet at Hanwelle: the next morning he moved on his return to Taldinia and was on his march exposed to a continual fire from the time of his passing a Hill near Hallalle till within a short distance of Taldinia The loss of the Detachment was one European Soldier killed, 1 Serjeant, 3 European Privates, 1 Corporal, 1 Private 1st Ceylon and 1 Regimental Pioneer wounded: the number who have suffered on the part of the Rebels in the course of this attack it has not been in our power to ascertain, as they were much concealed by the jungle from which they fired; three men however were at once observed to fall on receiving the fire of four men of the Rear of the Detachment, from which it is likely the effect of the general fire of our Men was fatal to many others.

The Post at Hanwelle was attacked shortly after Captain Stace's leaving it on 18th February by numerous bodies of Kandyans, and was ably defended by Captain Truter of the 2d Ceylon Regt. who had come on the night before from Bintenne on his return to Kandy on Sick Certificate, he was accompanied by no Force, but 2 Caffrees of 2d Ceylon Regiment, every thing seeming then quiet between Hanwelle and Bintenne; the Rebels commenced their attack about ½ past 1 P. M. and were seen advancing in great force with Banners flying. Capt. Truter detached Lieutenant Hope (Gun Lascars) with a small party, who on meeting the Insurgents ¾ of a mile distance from the Post received their fire and in returning it killed 3 Men and wounded several; after which the Insurgents retreated to the Hills and Lieut. Hope returned to join Capt. Truter who had advanced out of the Post; the Rebels recommenced their attacks at ½ past 2 and continued till 6 surrounding the Post on all sides; about 5 Capt. Truter again detached Lieut. Hope with 9 Men to dislodge a strong Party from a neighbouring wood, which he effected completely killing six of them and Capt. Truter considers the total number of Insurgents killed as at least 20 with several more wounded; of his Detachment 2 Men of the 73d Regt. and 1 of the 1st Ceylon Regt. were wounded. the Rebels on retiring threatened a repetition of the attack next morning, but, tho' they appeared in great Force on every side and dispositions were made for receiving them, they forbore making any attack and tried to persuaede Capt. Truter to abandon his Post, which on a Parley demanded by them, they represented was untenable, all the other English Posts having been taken; the Insurgents on this attempt proving as was to be expected unsuccessful thought fit to abandon further enterprize for that day also, and in the course of the night the Post was reinforced by a Detachment from Bintenne ordered by Lieut. Col. Kelly, whom Capt. Truter had found means of apprizing of his critical situation owing to the smallness of his Party, and the immense force opposed to it, by two Pioneers who conveyed a Letter to Bintenne in the course of the night of the 18th on a promise of reward (well earned) considering the risk they ran.

On the 20th a Party arrived from Taldinia under Lieut. Philips 83d Regt. at Hanwelle, detached by Major Hext to procure communications from thence.—On his march Lieut. Philips had been attacked and a running Fire kept up nearly the whole distance especially while passing Hallalle; the party sustained no Loss whatever, Lieut. Philips remained at Hanwelle till the morning of 24th during which no Attack was repeated, and leaving 30 men of his party there, returned to Taldinia meeting with a similar opposition to that he experienced in marching from it on 20th but equally without loss.

Capt. Glenholme stationed at Hangerankatte was attacked there on the 18th Instant; he had been reinforced the preceding day by a Detachment from Wahapane under Ensign Lidwell of 30 men, but had detached Lieut. Conradi and 25 of his former party on the morning of the 18th to accompany Lieut. Hingstone and a party, which had been sent from Gonagamme to communicate with Capt. Glenholme, and who were returning to that Post, and to bring supplies from Gonagamme.

Lieut. Hingstone on his march observed a large Body of Armed men assembled on a Hill and judged their intention to be an attack on Hangerankatte: he therefore proceeded on a short distance but returned by another Road he was acquainted with towards Hangerankatte and fell in with a party of 300 Rebels whom he dispersed and proceeded to Capt. Glenholme's Position, who immediately quitted it and with Lieut. Hingstone charged the Rabble attacking his Post, and pursued them in every direction for 5 miles, killing and wounding about 60.—Since that time we have heard of no attack on Capt. Glenholme's Party.

The Reports from Badulla state the frequent appearance of the rebels round that Post and approaching close to it under the immediate Command of the Reble Dessave of Onva and carrying off plundering and killing the well disposed Inhabitants living in the villages surrounding.—The Garrison, however weakened by having numerous Detachments out in different parts, has made frequent excursions in all of which the Rebels have suffered much loss. In one instance on 20th Feb. when Lieut. Wilkinson going from the Fort met another Detachment under Lieut. Newnan coming in they killed and wounded 40 of the Insurgents without loss.—The next day on an excursion from Badulla under a Serjeant 5 of the Rebels were killed and many wounded—The Serjeant has received a Contusion on the Back from a spent musket Ball, but the Party sustained no other damage.

It is with regret we have to record the death of a promising young Officer 2d Lieut. Stutzer of the 1st Ceylon Regt. who fell by a Musket shot on his march from Raloowelwelle to Wellawaye on 18th Inst. We have not the details of the affair in which this melancholy occurrence happened but it does not appear that any other of the small Detachment suffered on the occasion; Lieut. Stutzer although a very short time in the service had by his attention to his duty and general good conduct conciliated the esteem of Lieut. Col. Moffatt Commanding and his Brother Officers; we do not profess to offer any ill timed Arguments for consolation to his Parents and Relatives who are resident in Ceylon, and shall therefore add no more.

Every thing in the neighbourhood of Bootlaand Alliput was tranquil when the last account came away; Lieut. Raymond marched from Alliput on 15th inst. with a Detachment of Troops and a large party of the Kandyan Armed Force of Saffragam under Ekneligodde Nileme towards Margalle Kande in the Caves of which the Pretender was known to be concealed; he reached that Mountain the same day without meeting opposition and took 4 Prisoners in Arms, from one of whom he learnt the Pretender was in a jungle Hut, three miles off. On ascending the mountain the Party found in the Cave (which is described as large enough to hold several hundred persons) fires and other appearances of its having been very recently inhabited, on reaching the house in the jungle where it was reported the Pretender had been and which was well built and surrounded by a fence, a large Chatty of water was found on a fire supposed to be intended for a warm bath, and, in a house still further concealed in the jungle, Provisions, but the Pretender himself had made his escape. The Party afterwards succeeded in taking Prisoners several Rebels wives, and families, from whose Persons being in our power, we have reason to expect the return of their husbands to their allegiance.

It appears by reports received from Major Bayly at Godegamme that Captain Reed of the 2d Ceylon Regt. was moved forward on the 8th February by the Major from Akiria to Mitagahataume on a report that the Rebel Dessave had been in the neighbourhood, Captain Reed reached that place without opposition & saw a large armed party there who fled on the approach of the Detachment, on its return they met with some opposition & killed and wounded several Rebels; on the 10th Captain Reed moved to Patemla only distant 8 miles from Akiria, but the Road was so rugged that he was 9 hours marching the distance though he met no opposition; he remained at Patepola two days and returned on the 13th meeting much opposition from which 2 Privates 73d and one 2d Ceylon were slightly wounded.

The Reports from Lieut. Colonel Hook at Madulla states himself to remain unattacked here, but the appearance of the Inhabitants of the Country around seemed suspicious, the same is the case on the whole Road between that Post and Gonagamme, from which place also the Inhabitants have fled in fear of the Rebels coming on them suddenly.

The Rebels being much pressed in lower Onva by the Saffragam native force have to revenge themselves entered the frontiers of that Province where some disaffected persons have joined them, that able Officer, Lieut. Colonel Cother Commanding in that Province is taking measures to expel them from the villages they have occupied.

Such is the present state of affairs in the Interior; that it does not bear out any expectation of a speedy end to the insurrection is undeniable, but while the health of the Troops continues to be good and the most powerful efforts of the Rebels occasion no greater loss in casualties than as yet have been sustained, we see no cause for despair of the ultimate success of the British arms against the undisciplined rabble opposed to them; we know that those who predict the most direful results in the present struggle refer to the melancholy Catastrophe in 1803 as authority for their dismal speculations; but they surely must omit to advert to the very different state of our Hospital Returns at that unfortunate Period.

MARCH 7, 1818.

Since our last publication very little change has taken place in the state of affairs in the Interior; in Saffragam under the instructions of Lieutenant Colonel Cother, Colonel Geddes of the 83d Regiment marched from Balangodde on the 19th ultimo to Alootnoor and being fired at from the Temple there (which is built on an elevated platform) took possession of it killing 2 of the rebels, occupying it and taking one Prisoner, the rest having escaped by a gate which was unobserved by the party, the Village being abandoned was burnt, and Lieutenant Colonel Geddes proceeded to Kalapana, where he arrived on the 22d, having on the way burnt Mooktugamme which the inhabitants had deserted. on the 23d the Detachment proceeded to the village belonging to a Chief appointed by the pretender to be Dessave of Suffragam in which they found his property, which was destroyed together with two hand Powder Mills and a manufactory of gun shots: on the 24th Lieutenant Colonel Geddes returned to Balangodde, and by subsequent letters from Lieutenant Colonel Cother, it appears the effect of this excursion has been the return of several inhabitants who had joined in the insurrection, and who have now requested pardon.

The last account from Major M'Donald are from Panneg me dated 21st ultimo, that active Officer had been continuing his attempts to surprize the Rebel Chiefs, and in one, a party he sent out succeeded in killing a Mohottale of the Kendepalle Corle; in several excursions many of the lower orders have met the same fate.

The rebels have since the 2d instant prevented the Tappals coming in from Trincomalee, they shewed themselves on that day in great strength on the Hills round Atgelle, but on Captain Raper, who observed them from a Post he was occupying on the East of the Mahaweliagunga, advancing towards them, they dispersed without firing a shot; Captain Raper's presence has also served to keep in allegiance the large population of Harrispattoo, which the Chief of that District assured that Officer would have been compelled to join the rebels of Doombera but for the appearance of his Detachment.

The force in Doombera has been increased by the arrival of Captain Blankenberg with a Detachment of 74 rank and file at Hanwelle from which he was advancing to Hallialle: Major Hext will by this occasion be enabled to adopt the measures of severity in that Province which it has been found absolutely necessary to order, those of lenity having been tried without effect.

By a minute of Government published in the first sheet of the Paper it appears that it was found adviseable to remove Eheylepolle Maha Nilame from Kandy to Colombo, and to order the seizure of the Dessave of the 7 Korles being a Son of the Pilleme Eallawe so long First Adigar, he however made his escape and has joined the Rebels, in consequence of which his property has been confiscated, and his relation of the same name, the 2d Adigar, has been placed under restraint as having abetted his escape.

An arrangement which will tend much to the ease and comfort of a valuable class of inhabitants of the Kandyan Provinces, is also announced in a Proclamation published in this Gazette.

Calcutta Intelligence.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY. Rs.	ANS.		SELL. Rs.	ANS.
3	6	Six per Cent. Loan	3	14
		Obligation. Disc.		

BUY.]—TUESDAY, MARCH 17, 1818.—[SELL.

FROM THE

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

FORT WILLIAM, TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT, FEBRUARY 13, 1818.

Hon'ble A. Ramsay, Salt Agent of the 24 Pergunnahs.

FEBRUARY 27, 1818.

Captain Edward Swale Portbury, Secretary to the Marine Board.

GENERAL ORDERS,

By the Honorable the Vice-President in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, MARCH 13, 1818.

The Honorable the Vice-President in Council having received from the Agent to the Governor General at Benares, the melancholy intelligence of the demise on the 25th ultimo, of His Royal Highness the Prince Mirza Khorum Bukht, Nephew of His Majesty the King of Delhi, directs that Minute Guns, to the number of Forty-six, corresponding with the years of the Deceased, be fired from the Ramparts of Fort William in honor of His Highness's Memory.

By Command of the Honorable the Vice-President in Council.

W. B. BAYLEY, Actg. Chief Sec. to Govt.

According to the latest accounts from China, Cotton and Opium were not in much demand. About 80,000 bales of Cotton remained unsold in January;—and the frequent supplies of Turkey Opium, imported on American vessels, is stated to have materially affected the price of the Indian article.

[*India Gaz. March* 9, 1818.

From the Fourth Supplement to the Calcutta Government Gazette March 5, 1818.

To Lieutenant Colonel Nicol, Adjutant General of the Army.

SIR,

I have the honor to report to you, for the information of the most Noble the Commander

in Chief, that having good information, I marched from Aurrote this morning, and succeeded [illegible] the remnant of Horsur's Infa[illegible] of Cavalry under Paim Sing[illegible], and Roshen Khan, in the town[illegible]oora.

The [illegible] the march, and that of the pursuit afterwards, has left me so little time, that I am unable to give you full particulars of the affair at present, but I will do so tomorrow, after I collect the reports.

The result is that Paim Sing is a prisoner in my Camp, and there is a report that Roshen Khan is amongst the slain, but it wants confirmation. We have taken about a hundred horses and much other baggage, and the number of killed and wounded must nearly double that number; our own loss is only one horse killed. The force of the enemy was reckoned at 200 horse and 200 Infantry, but I shall be able to report with greater precision on all these points to-morrow.

I have, &c.

(Signed) T. BROWN, Maj. Gen.

Camp near Rampoorah, January 10th, 1818.

(A True Copy)

(Signed JAS. NICOL.

Adjutant General of the Army.

(True Copies.)

(Signed J. ADAM.

Sec. to the Gov. Genl.

Extract from a Letter from Major General T. H. Brown, dated 11th January 1818, to the Adjutant General.

In continuation of my report of yesterday of the affair of Rampoorah, I have the honor to state to you, that the number of horses taken, the number of killed and wounded of the enemy, and the casualties on our side, as stated in my former letter, are correct: the number of the enemy's Infantry, however, I find on enquiry, may be stated at four hundred instead of two hundred, and I am sorry to learn that the report of Roshun Khan being amongst the slain, is without foundation, he and Roshun Beg effected their escape, but their adherents have been so roughly handled, and their resources so completely ruined, that there is no likelihood of their assembling again in force.

To C. Lushington, Esq. Secretary to the Government, Fort William.

Sir,

I have the honour to send you, for the information of the Honorable the Vice-President in Council, a Copy of my Dispatch of this date to the Secretary to the Governor General —I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient humble Servant.

(Signed) HENRY RUSSELL, Resident.

Hyderabad, 28th Jan 1818.

(Copies)

To John Adam, Esq. Secretary to the Governor General.

Sir,

As the communication with the Southern Mahratta Territories is now very irregular and uncertain, I have the honor to send you, for the notice of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General, Copies of Major Doveton's reports to Brigadier General Pritzler, describing two little affairs which our Cavalry had with the Peishwa's Army on the 7th & 17th instant. Nothing can shew more clearly the contemptible character of the Peishwa's Troops, than that 10,000 of them were [illegible] 3 Squadrons amounting to only 280 [illegible] from Punderpoor[illegible] gaum, Merritch[illegible] Gokank. H[illegible] and on the [illegible] droog and [illegible] have to [illegible] have [illegible] of the [illegible] last heard of [illegible] the Neera, 3 co[illegible] &c. &c. &c.

[illegible]H. RUSSELL,

Resident.

Hyderabad, [illegible]y 1818.

To the Brigade Major, Reserve Division.

Sir,

In obedience to the Brigadier General's orders, directing me to report the circumstances of an affair with the enemy yesterday, I have to state in a few words that I pushed on with four squadrons of my Brigade, and at the distance of two miles from the head of the column of Infantry, I came up with the advanced or reconnoitring Troop, with six or seven hundred of the enemy's Horse in their front. After crossing a steep and bad Nullah I formed the Brigade into echellon of Squadrons, left in front for attack, and moved on at a gallop. Numerous Ravines and Nullahs greatly impeded my progress, and observing no inclination on the part of this contemptible body of the enemy to stand the charge, I directed the advanced Squadron to break and pursue. About 60 or 70 of the enemy were cut up, thirty small Horses and Tattoos, together with some swords, spears, a camel, and some prisoners taken. One Horse of the 7th missing and one wounded —I have, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) JOHN DOVETON, Major, Commanding.

Camp, 28th Jan. 1818.

To the Brigade Major, Reserve Division.

Sir,

Having received the Brigadier General's commands to report the particulars of an affair, which a party of my Brigade had with the enemy yesterday, I have the honor to state for his information, that a little after 2 o'clock P. M. intelligence was brought me by a Trooper, that the Cavalry picquet were pressed by a large body of Horse, and that numerous others were collecting on a height about 3 miles in front of the Camp. I immediately repaired to the spot, and in my way ordered out the picquets coming on duty to support the old. I found them formed within 200 yards of a Nullah, from the opposite bank of which numerous straggling Horse were keeping up an irregular and ill directed fire on our party, from matchlocks and ginjal pieces. I directed the picquets, which were now reinforced by those coming on duty, to stand their ground. In about ¾ of an hour afterwards a Galloper and two Squadrons under Major Dawes, which the Brigadier General had been pleased to send to my support, coming up, I joined them and moved down upon a road leading across of the Nullah; the picquets on my left advancing at the same time. Having succeeded in getting the gun over, I directed Major Cleaveland to open with the spherical case upon some large bodies in front of his left, whilst the Squadrons were crossing and forming to the right, leaving orders for the picquets to remain with and support the gun. I paseed on to attack a body of 3,000, which appeared to be making a movement to their left, in order as I thought, to gain and turn my right flank, but observing my advance, they halted and formed. At this moment a Squadron and Lieut. of the 7th under Adjutant Weir joined me. I directed it to form in rear and outflank my right at the distance of 200 yards as a support, and on no account to attack, unless they saw me pressed or outflanked, I charged and routed this body, and was on the point of ordering out pursuers, when another almost as numberous made its appearance on my left flank, within 600 yards. I immediately changed position on the left half Squadron, bringing forward my right the ¾ Circle. I charged and dispersed them, but was again brought up by another body more numerous than the first, threatening my left at the distance of 800 yards, I wheeled the Squadrons into echellon to the left the eighth of a Circle (the support squadron conforming with promptitude to [illegible]ements) charged and pursued them to [illegible]ce. Our Horses being by this time [illegible] sounded a halt, about 10 mi[illegible] Brigade of Gallopers under [illegible]d me, they were open[illegible]sses of the flying [illegible]rds of six miles [illegible]losing in, I [illegible]es.

[illegible] were by s[illegible] were c[illegible] some horses, spear[illegible] tured. Only a horse of t[illegible] two of th[illegible] 7th, are missing, and two of [illegible] latter corps are wounded.

However despicable the enemy have proved themselves, except in numbers, which by the statement of the prisoners taken, as well as from every other account, are said to have amounted to 10,000, I cannot refrain from expressing my high admiration of the steadiness and gallantry of my three Squadrons, namely, one of H. M. 22d Dragoons, and two of the 7th Regiment L. C. amounting in all to 280 swords. Their charges and movements were executed with a promptitude, compactness and celerity, well worthy of such men under such officers —I have &c &c. &c.

(Signed) JOHN DOVETON, Major, Commanding.

Camp, 18th Jan. 1818.

(True Copies.)

(Signed) G. C. HOLROYD, Lieut. Comg. Resident's Escort.

To the Editor *of the* Asiatic Mirror.

Sir,

Some few months back, (for want of anything better) the Operations in this District, generally occupied a column or two in the Public Papers, but the Brilliant Scenes which it has been the lot of our more fortunate brethern in Arms to witness, and the Glorious Conquests achieved by their valour and bravery, have quite eclipsed the Feats of the Hunters of Jugbundoo, and his rabble in Arms. The rise and progress of the rebellion are well known to your numerous readers, and its termination may not be uninteresting. I send you an account of the operations of our detachment, which has been rather actively employed, during the disturbance. We marched from the Ramswur on the 7th November, at 5 o'Clock. P. M. and arrived at Naraghur on the Banks of the Chilka Lake, at noon, the following day the 8th, having come a distance of 16 miles in 19 hours, through perhaps one of the thickest Jungles ever seen. At day break on the Morning of the 8th, the rebels having notice of our approach, fired occasional shots upon our line of march, and a party of them armed with swords—who had concealed themselves in the Jungle, seeing some cattle pass without any Sepoys being in sight, made a dash out upon them, wounded a driver, and carried off several bullocks, laden with private and public property. Our Force consisted of 5 Companies and a Brigade of 6-pounders. The supposed object of this movement was to gain possession of the Ghauts on the Chilka Lake, to command the high road to Burrapore and prevent the escape of the fugitives by that route. Prior to the attack of Jugbundoo's position at Punchal, the whole of that part of the Country about Naragur seemed to have been entirely under the control of the rebels, and on our arrival, we found the whole of the villages deserted in that neighbourhood, in obedience to the orders of Jugbundoo. It was with the greatest difficulty, and with the strongest assurances of protection, that the Inhabitants were induced to return to their houses, and usual occupations, many of them had retired into the country of the Ranpore Rajah, and others had taken refuge in the very heart of the Jungles. On the 10th of November, 2 companies and the guns were sent to the village of Punghy, 1½ mile distance to the North West, through which the high road to Baunpore passes; on the 11th, a party of Pyke came down twice during the day to the border of the Jungle, (from which we were about 150 yards distant) and fired into our Camp without effect. The fire was returned by our Sentries, and perceiving one of our 6 pounders loaded and the match light, that we were just going to fire, they made off, and never annoyed us again at Panghy. On the morning of the 15th, hearing that the rebels had a strong stockade at Kushooree, in the Jungle, about 6 miles from us, a party marched at day break, and found them posted in it; the party advanced and took it without casualty, the rebels after giving one volley from their ginjals and matchlocks, fled and were pursued through the jungle, but without our men being able to see any one of them. This jungle is extremely heavy, and the knowledge the insurgents had of the by-paths, enabled them to elude our pursuit. On the morning of the 16th, two [illegible] with a working party of bil[illegible] raze this stockade, [illegible] rebels from a[illegible] reported th[illegible] Chilka Lake [illegible] they were by [illegible] Palbeteras and [illegible] some horses, [illegible] camp and delivered up [illegible] took the oaths of allegiance [illegible]ment. Jugbundoo, after the attack at Punshal, which took place about the 30th of November, had made his escape and established his head quarters at Baunpore, and in its neighbouring jungles. On the morning of the 3d February, Captain Salmon, with a detachment of 160 firelocks, moved to Nautpore, under the Sul (ree where now it was understood, that many rebels had assembled,) for the purpose of driving them out. Here the villages were also found to be entirely deserted; and not a soul came near the camp; on the day of the arrival of this detachment, it was fired on from the jungles under the hill. Captain S. moved towards the spot with two parties, one under Lieutenant Pearson, and the other commanded by himself; the rebels observing his approach, dispersed, and on his reaching the jungle, he was not able to see a soul of them. On the 4th and 5th, Captain S. detached parties in every direction for the purpose of scouring the hill, and driving them out of that part of the country, but with little success, having only caught a Dulsee, an old paik, who was wounded by a musket ball in the head, and one of Jugbundoo's principal hurkarras, a celebrated character. On the 6th, Captain S. went with a party to the famed town of Baunpore, which he found deserted, with the exception of two Brahmins, who informed him, that Jugbundoo, the Dewan's Son and their adherents had quitted that part of the country five days before, and gone off to Goomsur. On the 10th February, Captain S. joined the detachment at Punghy. On the 11th, marched from Punghy towards Baunpore, at which place we arrived on the 13th, having come a distance of 28 miles.

Camp, Baunpore, March 4th, 1818.

Since our arrival here, the villagers have returned to their homes in considerable numbers, and scarcely a day passes without some party of the rebels coming into camp, to surrender their arms, and return to their allegiance to our government. It appears pretty evident now, that Jugbundoo can do nothing more in opposition to government. At all events, he has left this district, and gone to the Goomsah Rajah's country, which you know, is under the Madras government. This part of the country is in a very different state of cultivation, from any other part I have seen of it. It appears formerly to have been particularly well peopled, and in approaching Baunpore, (the capital) for some miles, you no sooner leave one village, but you enter another. The town of Baunpore itself very much disappointed us, as we had heard a great many exaggerated accounts of its grandeur and population. We found it a paltry village —capable (probably) of containing 1000 inhabitants. Jugbundoo had taken up his abode in an Indian Temple—in the centre of the town; where he had amassed an immense quantity of grain, &c. which we took the liberty of dividing. We are led to expect, that our detachment will remain here, during the rains,—which will be annoying enough—as we have considerable difficulty in procuring supplies, on account of the troubled state of the country. As yet, no spot has been found for occupying, but what will be under water. For some nights back, we have had very heavy rains, so heavy indeed—that our tents were but poor defences against them—and during the day the heat is excessive.

Your's &c. R.

THE ARMY.

The intelligence from the Army has ceased to be so interesting, since the accomplishment of the objects, for which it took the Field; and our correspondence from Upper India is less voluminous, and less frequent, than a few weeks ago. We have received letters from Lucknow of the 6th March, from which it appears, that nothing but Eastern Festivities in all their splendor are the order of the day. We are much gratified, however, to learn from these Letters, that the Fortress of Kumulnair has fallen into our hands without bloodshed. This Fortress is one of very considerable strength, and belongs to the Odeypoor Rajah; but at the time of its capture [illegible] by the refu[illegible]s of Holkar's army. [illegible] rebellious, [illegible] before, [illegible] not [illegible] when [illegible] stronghold, by [illegible], the ditches [illegible] Fort have ceased [illegible] to the assailants, [illegible] the garrisons

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We are sorry to state that the Cholera Morbus still continues its ravages. We have seen it contradicted, that the medicines formerly employed are now less efficacious in removing the disease. As a greater number of deaths out of the same numbers affected is acknowledged, how is this mortality to be accounted for? are these medicines applied with less attention than formerly? or is the disorder of a more inveterate type?

We have authority to state that efforts are now making, which are likely to be soon successful to bring the much desired Scheme of a Retiring Fund for the Medical Service, to perfection—The delay has been chiefly occasioned, we believe, by the difficulty of reconciling very opposite opinions, entertained by Gentlemen, dispersed over the whole country. —We understand that it is now intended to make it purely a Retiring Fund for the Seniors, without rendering it liable to failure by connecting with it a Widows' Fund; which is unnecessary, as every person is able to provide as amply as he may wish for his Widow by other Funds; having the object single, there will be no danger of failure, and no uncertainty in the calculations.

We hope soon to be able to present to our Medical Friends, the details of this Scheme.—Hurk. [redacted]

From the Nerbudda we hear that H M. 17th Foot commenced their march towards Gazepore on the morning of the 20th of February from Jubbulpore, and that Brigadier General Hardyman followed them the next day, leaving Major O'Brien, in command of the 8th Cavalry 4 6-pounders under Lieut. D'Oyly of artillery, and the 2d battalion 8th N. I. under Major Manly. The Fort of Mundela is not likely to be given up soon, as the Killahdar is aware that we have not the means of taking it by force. It remained unknown at the date of our letters what would be the future destination of either of the two Corps at Jubbulpore. It is however imagined that the cavalry would not be kept there, as during the rains their situation would be insulted and they could not move more than thirty miles, in any direction where their services might be necessary—We have the pleasure to add a very important piece of intelligence. The Provisional Government established at Jubbulpore by General Hardyman has already made collections of Revenue, to the amount of sixty thousand rupees. From those parts however of the ceded territories, south of the Nerbudda, viz. Mundela, Chupura and Seunes, nothing has yet been collected.

[*Asiatic Mirror*, 18, *March*

ENGLISH EXTRACTS.

Air Bed—A very curious piece of furniture has just been introduced, at Oakley's the *upholstery branch* of the Western Exchange. It is an *air bed*. Half a dozen large pipes, made of gold beaters' skin, are covered with a ticking, and quilted together in knotted rows between each pipe. They are then blown full, the bed becomes distended, and it is sufficiently soft. By turning a cock, the air can be let out, and the bed tied up in a pocket handkerchief!!!

Mr. Hans Francis Hastings is said to have made good his title to the Earldom of Huntingdon—He is the lineal descendant of Francis, second Earl of Huntingdon, and Catherine, daughter of George Plantagenet, Duke of Clarence, and is related to the Marquis of Hastings.

THE COURIER.

NOVEMBER 22d.

Claremont, November 21.—The answer to the inquirers to-day after Prince Leopold is, "His Serene Highness has had a tolerable night, and, is much the same as he was yesterday." His Serene Highness took a short ride on horseback. The Duchess of Buccleuch was among the inquirers.

Dr. Croft attended the funeral of the Princess Charlotte, and he afterwards dined with the Equerries, &c. of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent.

Prince Leopold has apprized the Duke of York of his intention to visit the place of his birth shortly, and return to Claremont in the Spring, never more to quit it.

The afflicted Prince Leopold, after the ceremony of the interment, descended into the mausoleum, and, alone, wept over the remains of his departed Consort upwards of an hour.

Mrs. Griffiths, the nurse to the Princess Charlotte, was presented with 150 guineas, by Prince Leopold, the day after the demise of his Consort, and then dismissed.

APPEAL OF MURDER.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH, Nov. 22.

THE KING v. THORNTON.

This day being fixed for the principal decision in this case, whether a new trial was to be had or not, or whether the question was to be put on the uncommon issue proposed by the defendant, considerable interest was excited in the public mind, which was evidently manifested by the immense crowd that assembled in Westminster Hall, about nine o'clock. Our readers will recollect, that, by our report of the first proceedings of this case in the King's Bench, it appeared that Mr. Reader inquired whether the proceedings were by "bill" or original," and he was answered, that the latter had been adopted. It was understood that the lawyers for the prosecution, cautious lest the interest of their client should be affected by any want of form in their proceedings, had prepared themselves to proceed by bill, should the course of original be objected or to deemed insufficient.

At a quarter before nine o'clock the defendant was conducted into Court by one of the Tipstaffs, accompanied also by one of the assistants of the Marshall of the King's Bench Prison, where he had been confined, and he was placed in the spot which he occupied on the two former occasions when he appeared before this Court.—In consequence of the pressure of the crowd on him, and the confusion which was excited in the Hall, when he was last brought up, for the purpose of pleading, Mr. Jones, the Marshal, prudently adopted a different course from that which was taken on the former occasion, and he was brought from the prison in a hackney coach to the back part of the Court, and led through the private way under the House of Commons into Court; the same way by which the elder Watson was set free, on his acquittal, to prevent his being perceived by the crowd, assembled on that occasion. The defendant appeared completely free from all terror or apprehension, and his countenance was possessed by a placid smile; though, when the Judges entered, anxiety was strongly depicted in his countenance.

At a quarter before ten the appellant entered the Court, in deep mourning, with a firm and steady countenance, and notwithstanding his youth and slender make, such are his feelings for the loss of his much lamented and interesting relative, that he declares he will fight till death, should the Judges be of opinion that the case ought to be put on that issue.

At five minutes after ten, the Counsel for the Prosecution came into Court. Mr. Reader and Mr. Reynolds soon after entered, and took their places on each side of their client.

At a quarter after ten Mr. Justice Abbot took his seat on the Bench, and after having discharged some routine business, the other Judges entered.

Mr. Le Blanc then put into the hand of the appellant the counter plea and affidavit, to which he affixed a cross instead of his signature, being unable to write.

Lord Ellenborough.—Call the prisoner.

Mr. Le Blanc.—Abraham Thornton, come into Court.

Mr. Reader.—He is here.

Mr. Le Blanc.—William Ashford come into Court.

Mr. Clarke.—He is on the floor. We have an affidavit, My Lord, affixed to the counterplea, which he has sworn, and the officer is now attesting his mark, as he cannot write.

Mr. Le Blanc (to the Appellant.)—This is your counter-plea, and in this affidavit you swear the contents of that counter-plea are true?

The Appellant.—I do.

Lord Ellenborough.—Read the counter-plea.

Mr. Reader.—Be good enough to read it slowly, that it may be taken down.

COUNTER PLEA.

Mr. Le Blanc (reads.)—

In the King's Bench.—Between William Ashford, Appellant, and Abraham Thornton Defendant.

"And the said William Ashford saith, that the said Abraham Thornton ought not to be permitted to wage battle in this case, because he saith, that before and after the time of issue of this appeal is brought, there were, and still are, the following violent presumption and strong proofs, that he, the said Abraham Thornton, is guilty of the said murder in the Court so charged and alleged against him, to wit, at the parish of Sutton Coldfield, in the country of Warwick:

The counter plea then states all the facts of the murder as they appeared on the evidence for the prosecution at the trial: charging Thornton are being the murderer; and concludes, Wherefore the said William Ashford prays the Judgment of the Court that the said Abraham Thornton may not be permitted to wage battle on his, the said Abraham's plea.

Lord Ellenborough.—Now read that affidavit.

Mr. Le Blanc here read the affidavit which was affixed to the counter-plea, and which merely swore that the contents of the aforesaid counter-plea were true.

Mr. Reader.—I am quite sure that the Court will not expect it of me to give an immediate answer to this counter-plea. My humble application therefore to the Court is, for time to consider of the answer I shall give.

Lord Ellenborough.—What time do you want, Mr. Reader?

Mr. Reader.—I think, my Lord, there would be no prospect whatsoever of this matter coming to an issue in the course of the present Term, & as this is a matter of extremely great importance, both as it affects the prisoner, and the public at large, I am most anxious to have as much time as possible to consider it, and therefore I pray that I may have until the second day of next Term.

I ought to add, that it may be necessary for me to have a copy of the record of the acquittal of this man in the indictment, because a great part of what your Lordships have just heard read—(my Learned Friend says the whole)—certainly the most important part, was introduced at the trial.

Mr. Clarke—I believe we cannot hear this.

Mr. Reader.—No; but I was only going to say that it was therefore necessary for me to have a copy of the record. By my asking for this time, I do not put the parties in a different situation, because I believe it would be next to impossible to put the parties upon completing the case this term, and therefore I am anxious of having until the second day of next term.

Lord Ellenborough.—It appears, it may be necessary for you to resort to the Record of the Acquittal, and that will render it extremely difficult to come to an issue on the subject in the present Term, and if it goes over this Term the proceeding must be *one tenus* in the next Term; but I should like to know what Mr. Clarke has to say.

Mr. Clarke.—My Lord, we leave it entirely to the Court, if they think the time asked for reasonble.

Lord Ellenborough.—One would certainly allow a shorter time if the Term was not so far advanced; but it expires on Friday next.

Mr. Reader.—Yes, my Lord, on Friday next.

Lord Ellenborough.—They must have an order of a Judge for the copy of the Record, and it will take some considerable time to consider of the Replication. Therefore, finding it impossible to get the replication this Term, of necessity, I am forced to give until next Term.

Mr. Reader.—My Lord, if I had thought it at all practicable we would have done it, but finding it quite impossible, I am forced to trouble your Lordships with this application.

Lord Ellenborough.—Well then, you have time to reply, until the second day of next Term.

NOVEMBER 24,

We received this morning the Paris Journals of Friday last. Extracts from them will be found in another part of our paper. The second trial of the persons accused of having murdered M. Fualdes, and which was to have taken place at Alby, in the early part of next month, is now, it is said, postponed till January. The mysterious Madame Manson has undergone some fresh interrogatories. She now admits, that she was in the house of Bancal, but had proceeded no further than the passage, when she was forcibly carried out by some unknown individual. She went there to meet a person by appointment. Who this person was she declares she will never disclose, lest he should be suspected of being an accomplice in the murder.

A dreadful earthquake has occured near Vostissa, in Turkey. The sea recoiled from its bed, and left the ships in the harbour completely dry. It then returned with great fury, and covered with its waves a considerable part of the main land. The city, which contained eight hundred houses, and many public buildings, was almost entirely destroyed, besides several villages. Above fifty of the inhabitants also lost their lives, and a promontory near the mouth of the river Gaidouroupinieti, was suddenly submerged, after emiting clouds of thick smoke.

The plague still continues to rage at Algiers, according to a letter from Marseilles. At Tunis, the inhabitants expect the Dey will be either strangled or decapitated, in consequence of his unpopularity, which is increased by the outrageous conduct of his two sons.

The London Gazete of Saturday contains the official account of the Funeral of the lamented Princess Charlotte, which is the same in every particular as that which has already appeared in the Courier.—"Thus" (adds the Gazette) "it hath pleased Almighty God to take out of this transitory life unto his Divine Mercy, the late most Illustrious Princess Charlotte Augusta, Daughter of his Royal Highness George Prince of Wales, Regent of this United Kingdom, Consort of his Serene Highness Leopold George Frederick, Duke of Saxe, Margrave of Misnia, Landgrave of Thuringia, Prince of Cobourg of Saalfeld, and Granddaughter of his most Excellent Majesty George the Third, by the grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith; whom God bless and preserve with long life, health, and honour, and all wordly happiness."

Average Prices of Corn in England and Wales, by the Quarter of eight Winchester Bushels, and of Oatmeal per Boll of 140lb. Avoirdupois, from the Returns received in the Week ended the 15th of Nov. 1817:—Wheat, 80s. 5d.; Rye, 46s. 9d.; Barley, 43s. 8d.; Oats, 27s. 3d.; Beans, 48s. 2d.; Pease, 48s. 2d.; Oatmeal, 32s. 11d.

The Average Price of Brown or Muscovado Sugar, computed from the Returns made in the Week ending the 19th day of November 1817, is 51s. 2¼d. per cwt.

NOVEMBER 25, 1817.

IMPORTANT LETTER FROM BRUSSELS, DATED NOV. 21, 1817.

"A political event has just occurred here, which, perhaps, may make some noise in the world, and I have thought that a short account of it might be acceptable to you, and you may depend on its authenticity.

"It appears that some jealousies have existed for some time past between the K—— and the P—— of O——, and that the latter has a decided aversion (as well as his Sposa) to the Hague, to which place the Court lately removed for a year; last week the K—— made his re-entry here unexpectedly, and various rumours were circulated in consequence of this visit (*a l'improviso*); among others that the P—— had been placed in arrest, &c. &c. He certainly did not make his appearance in public for some days; be that as it may, the K—— took his departure for Holland on the 17th, in the middle of the night. It now comes out, that this Royal *fracas* has been occasioned by some manœuvres of the Count Goltz (the Under Minister of War, a Prussian) who had acted contrary to the intentions of the P——, in transporting to Batavia a certain number of Officers, whom H. R. H. had recommended in his capacity of Commander in Chief to be taken from the half-pay, and placed on home service. An appeal was made thereon to the K——, who, it seems, supports his Minister, and the P—— has in consequence resigned all his military appointments; and on the 18th (the anniversary of the Q——'s birth) assumed the dress of a *Bourgeois!* Last night he appeared at the *Spectacle* in this *costume*, and was received by a crowded house with great acclamations, particularly by the military, who formed a large part of the audience! It is rather singular, that, after having been present at a Funeral Sermon, preached at the English Chapel on Wednesday, on a late melancholy event, he threw off his sable dress, and now appears in a blue coat! The Pr——ss has also assumed colours in her morning costume. The former assisted at a Concert of Amateurs (Bourgeois), on Thursday, and seemed in high spirits, in "tripping on the light fantastic toe." H. R. H. is extremely popular here, as is the Grand D——ss, whose manners are very mild and amiable. She has been indisposed during the last week; but yesterday again made her appearance in the Parc, with her beautiful little boy, who is universally admired and caressed. It is given out, that the P—— declared to the K——, he never would again serve as long as the Count G—— remained in office. H. R. H. was Chief Minister of War and Commander in Chief, the emoluments of which were 40,000 florins per annum. He is very popular, especially with the army. It seems now doubtful if he will winter at the Hague, though it is generally said that he sets out for that place in a few days.—*Morning Chronicle.*

Nov. 26, 1817

We are enabled to assure the public on the best authority, that the Prince of ORANGE, so far from shewing the want of feeling ascribed to him in a letter from Brussels in the *Morning Chronicle* of yesterday, gave the most affecting proofs of deep and heartfelt sorrow on the late melancholy event. The Princess of ORANGE no sooner heard of it than her Imperial Highness put herself into mourning, as well as all the Ladies of her Household. We could not believe that the PRINCE could have been so utterly lost to all delicacy, and even decency, as to have conducted himself in the manner described in the Brussels Letter. Yet the *Morning Chronicle* argues upon it to day, as if the account had been proved to be perfectly correct, and says, that "the amiable Princess CHARLOTTE appears to have formed a just judgment of the Prince of ORANGE; she had penetration enough to look into his true character, as it is now developed by his own conduct." We have just shewn that that conduct was the very reverse of that ascribed to him.

THE MARKETS.

LONDON, TUESDAY, NOV. 25.

COTTON.—The cotton market continues heavy on account of the season of the year and the extensive arrivals; the purchases last week are—110 Pernams 2s. 2¾d.; 200 Bowes 21d. to 21½d.; a few Bahias 2s.; Surats 15¾d.; and Bengals, for export, at 11d. in Bond. The letters by the Juliana, from Bengal, state a very considerable quantity of cotton was destroyed by fire; the quality generally good; so considerable was estimated this loss, that the prices of Cotton at Calcutta had advanced.

By Public Sale this Forenoon—71 bags Demarara and Berbice Cotton—Good Demarara 23d.; ordinary Berbice 19¾d. to 21½d.

SPICES.—There is little variation in the prices since the sale at the India House; a small advance has been obtained on several parcels of Mace and Cloves, and generally the market appears improving.

RICE.—The demand for Rice continues; there is very little new Carolina at market.—A public sale of 2,780 bags Bengal Rice was brought forward last week; the whole went off freely;—good quality 32s. 6d. to 33s. 6d. a little inferior 30s to 32s.

NOVEMBER 27,

BRIGHTON Nov. 26,

The weather being extremely cold and bleak yesterday, his Royal Highness did not leave the Pavilion. At six o' clock in the evening, his Royal Highness the Duke of York arrived. This morning, the Regent indulged in his usual ride, accompanied by the Duke of York, Col. Thornton, the Rev. Mr. Blomberg, &c. There is still an air of pensive melancholy in his Royal Highness's contenance, which too plainly tells the inward sorrow that oppresses him. It would be impossible to describe the deep and general sympathy which is felt by all classes of persons here, in the grief which his parental heart must feel, at the loss of his beloved, his only child. They trust to the soothing influence of time, whose lenient hand alone can restore him to his wonted tranquillity and happiness.

Among the arrivals here, are the Marquis of Cholmundeley and his family. Sir Benjamin Bloomfield and family are expected.

NOVEMBER, 28.

We inserted, on Tuesday last, a private letter from Brussels, relating to a dispute which had taken place between the King of the Netherlands and his son.—We now give the following details from a Belgian Paper received this morning:

"BRUSSELS, Nov. 21.

"Hitherto we know nothing with certainty respecting the dismissal of the Commissary General of War; but we regret, extremely, to have to relate all the rumours which circulate on that of his Royal Highness the Hereditary Prince.

"The following are what appear most probable to us. Every one knows that his Royal Highness is charged with the direction of the War Department.

"M. Golz was placed under him, with the title of Commissary General.

"It is said, that M. Golz submitted [redacted] King a plan concerning the officers on half-pay; [redacted] the result of this plan was, that forty-two of those officers who were worthy of recommendation from their distinguished services, and who, on that account, had been particularly recommended by his Royal Highness, were placed at the disposition of the Colonial Minister, to be sent to Batavia;

"That the Prince considered this mode of placing them on active service, inconsistent with the protection and kindness he had manifested towards them;

"That it appeared to him, if he had the supreme direction of the War Department, it was but common decorum to ask his opinion, and that M. de Golz had entirely failed in that respect.

"It is said that, in conseqnence, he has entreated the King, as a favour, that he may have no more intercourse with M. de Golz, by his Majesty giving a dismissal to one or the other.

"It is added, that the King desired to see the Prince, to give a verbal explanation upon the subject; but that the latter, fearing he should he itate between the dictates of honor, and his respectful affection for his Majesty, entreated that he would take his request into consideration, and signify his sovereign will, previously.

"It is certain that the King has accepted the resignation of all the offices held by the Prince his son.

"We are assured, however, that after this, these august persons had an interview at the residence of our beloved Princess, who shares with the House of Nassau, the love and the respect of the inhabitants of the kingdom"—*Journal de la Belgique.*

THE PRINCE LEOPOLD.—At Windsor, Prince Leopold, when he first entered the room (wherein all that his heart held dear was deposited), took off the coronet and cushion, and gazed with mute and fixed attention, his eyes streaming with tears. His Highness afterwards removed the pall; and after reading the inscription, threw himself upon the coffin, which he embraced with a frantic ardou

It is reported that a Monument is to be erected in Westminster Abbey to the memory of the Princess Charlotte.

The Duchess of York was so much afflicted when she paid her first visit of condolence at Claremont, as to be unable to enter the presence of Prince Leopold.—Her Royal Highness was seized with an hysteric fit, which was so alarming that it became necessary to remove her out of the house.

NOVEMBER, 29.

PRICE OF STOCKS THIS DAY AT ONE.

3 pr Ct. Red. 82⅛	5 per Cents. 109 108⅞
3 per Ct. Cons. 83⅛⅛	Ind Bonds 98 pr
Do for Ac. 83⅞ 84	Ex. Bills (2d) 19 20pr.
4 per Cents 99⅛⅛⅛	L. Ann. 21 1-16

Parliament meets for the dispatch of business on Wednesday the 27th of January. The Proclamation for assembling it on that day was, we believe, signed by the PRINCE REGENT, at the Council held at Brighton, the day before yesterday.

We have accounts from the North-west Country of Canada. Lord SELKIRK had been held to bail, by the Government Commissioners, in the sum of 6,000*l.* to appear in Montreal on the 1st of next March. The Northwest Partners, however, refused to become bound to prosecute. They assign as a reason for this, that his Lordship ought to have been sent down a prisoner, upon the heavy charges already alleged against him. The proseeution, therefore, if carried on at all, must be at the suit and expence of Government. Captains Mathey and D'Orsonnes, and Messrs. Allen, M'Donell, Pamphuin, M'Leod, and Bruce, in the service of Lord Selkirk, were also held to bail, in different sums, from 400*l.* to 3,500*l.* It was expected Lord Selkirk would return to Canada before the end of the season.

The Prince Leopold after the funeral, being pressed to sleep at Windsor by the Royal Family, declined, saying, I must return to-night, or I shall never return."

Appeal For Murder.—In July, 1729, one James Clough was tried on appeal lodged against him in the April Sessions preceding, at which he had been acquitted of the murder of Mary Green, by William Green, brother of Mary. Precisely the same evidence was heard on both occasions, and on the last he was found guilty. He was hanged July 25th of the same year.

A Russian Commissioner, who came on board the Patricker Russian frigate from Revel, arrived in town yesterday, and immediately waited on the Spanish Ambassador to fulfil the instructions of his Government by resigning to his Excellency the disposal of the Russian squadron which has just reached the British shores. In the first instance it will be ordered to Portsmouth, and after receiving on board some necessaries, it will proceed to Spain.

DEATH OF THE PRINCESS CHARLOTTE.

In the first place, then, we wish to contradict several incorrect accounts which have appeared in our Paper, as well as in other prints. We are authorised to state, that her Royal Highness was not delivered with instruments, but by her own pains; that it was suspected, in the forenoon of Wednesday, that the infant was dead, and that Sir R. Croft never quitted her Royal Highness for a longer space of time than ten minutes, from the commencement of her labour, till the fatal termination of her illness.

Having thus disposed of a rumour from whence it might be implied that there was the slightest intermission in the most intense care on the part of those who had the safety of her Royal Highness in their hands, for that the death of the Royal infant was in any way owing to violent means, rendered necessary by the difficulty of the birth, we proceed to some other particulars derived from an equally authentic source. We know the delicacy of the subject; we know that the weaknesses of human nature (feminine nature) are not fit to be exposed to the eye, and that no rude hand should approach the veil that conceals them; but we feel that the present is a case of public and national interest, which if it does not justify, will excuse a liberty that would be, under other circumstances, a reprehensible breach of decorum. For fifty-one hours did this interesting and lamented Princess struggle in the pains of labour. During this time the Members of the Privy Coun-

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eil were in an adjoining room, and the Medical Gentlemen in attendance on her Royal Highness were in constant communication with them, reporting the progress of the case. When it was announced to them that the birth had taken place, but that the infant was still-born, great pleasure was expressed that it had come in the natural way, and that it had not been found necessary to employ extraordinary means. In fact, it had been perfectly ascertained some time previous to the birth that the child was dead. The infant was instantly conveyed into an adjoining room by the physicians, and the most approved means for assisting or restoring animation, among which is that of rubbing the body with salt and mustard, were resorted to, but without success, In fact the child was dead before it entered the world, and God alone could animate it. The experiment was, therefore, made in the anxiety to leave nothing undone, rather than with the hope or chance of any effect. The Royal Mother, as has been already stated, bore the disappointment with fortitude and pious resignation. There is scarcely an instance of any female who had suffered such severe and protracted pain, appearing so well, as did her Royal Highness after the birth. Her state appeared so highly favourable, the Medical Gentlemen would have been justified in retiring—but, as we already stated, their unwinking vigilance did not admit any relaxation, and Sir R. Croft remained constant in his attendance. Her Royal Highness was composed and free from embarrasment or agitation, and spoke to Prince Leopold and the Medical Attendants with ease and composure—but soon after twelve a fatal change took place. A great difficulty of respiration came on, her chest heaved with violence, and in this state did this amiable and ever-to be-lamented Princess breathe her last. At this awful moment, and during the progress of her illness, the females at Claremont, who constituted the immediate society of her Royal Highness, were Lady John Thynne and Mrs. Campbell. There was also Mrs. Griffiths, the nurse, a woman accustomed to attend Ladies of high rank in a similar situation, and, of course, of the highest character in her line—The other females were the subordinate and regular domestics of the establishment—The immediate cause of the death of this beloved princess remains to be explained, and for that purpose the body was opened yesterday, when there was found in the *pericardium* (the region of the heart) about two ounces of *serum*, or liquid matter, but how or when produced could not be ascertained; and, therefore, this lamented death can be only accounted for by presuming that the constitution was exhausted by severe and protracted pains, and nature sunk beneath the struggle.

[*The British Press,—November 8.*

The final closing of the coffin of the Princess took place on Saturday night. While this last affecting ceremony was going on under the direction of Mr. Nash, of the Lord Chamberlain's office, Prince Leopold had been induced by his resident chaplain and physician to retire to his private room, and his attention was engaged by these two gentlemen till the time when the painful business was concluded. The plumber, in the mean time soldered the lead coffin, which was then enclosed in the outer mahogany coffin. Much praise is given to the undertakers for the quiet manner in which they conveyed this coffin from London to Claremont. It passed along the road without exciting any particular attention, and arrived at about 10 o'clock at Claremont, without the knowledge of Prince Leopold. The urn and the coffin of the infant arrived at the same time. The coffin of the infant, like that of the parent, is of mahogany, covered with crimson velvet, and formed into panels with white plated nails. The handles are also of plated metal. On the lid is a plated sheet of metal, on which is engraved the following inscription;—

The still-born Male Infant
of their
Royal and Serene Highnesses
The Princess Charlotte Augusta,
and of
Prince Leopold Saxe-Cobourg,
November 6, 1817.

The lining is of white satin.

The spectators of the last melancholy ceremony of shutting up for ever the mortal remains of the mother and child, were the Baron Hardenbrooke, Sir Robert Gardiner, Col Addenbroke, Lady John Thynne, Mrs Campbell, Mrs. Lewis, Mrs. Cohenbourg, &c. Every endeavour was made by the persons employed to finish their mournful office before 11 o'clock, because at that hour precisely every night Prince Leopold has visited the remains of his beloved Princess, and wept over them previous to his retiring to his bed. Fortunately their operations were finished before the clock struck 11; so that when the Prince entered to pay his usual visit of solemn mourning, he was not shocked by any peculiar or strange appearance, there being only one coffin substituted for another. We are happy to say that his Serene Highness in so much recovered in his bodily health, that it is not thought necessary to issue any more bulletins: but his grief is unabated. He attended Divine service yesterday, which was performed by Dr. Short, the sub-preceptor of the late Princess. He afterwards received visits from the Duke of York, Viscount Melville, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Mr. Canning.

FUNERAL PROCESSION FROM CLAREMONT.

The removal of the bodies of the Princess and the Royal infant from Claremont being fixed for six o'clock on Tuesday evening a numerous party of the 10th, or Prince's own regiment arrived at five. Several of them were stationed in the Park, near the paling, to prevent disorder. At the appointed time a mourning coach and six drove up to the grand entrance of the house: soon after, the coffin, containing the infant and urn, were brought out, and placed in the coach: directly after, Sir Robert Gardiner and Col. Addenbroke followed, and entered the coach. The hearse then drove up; and the State coffin, containing the remains of the Princess, borne by ten men, was brought out and placed in the hearse: it then drove off, drawn by eight horses, and went completely out of sight to prevent the prince seeing it when he came out. The coach which was to convey him being announced to be in readiness, his Serene Highness came out and entered it, attended by the Rev. Dr. Short in his full robes. The Baron Hardenbrook, two gentlemen Ushers. Lady J. Thynne, Mrs. Lewis, Mrs. Phillips, &c. went in the other mourning coaches. Every thing was conducted with the greatest regularity and solemnity; nothing was heard but the deep sighs of afflicted spectators who were admitted into the park. The whole was arranged by Mr. Mash, of the Lord Chamberlan's office, and Mr. Banting, the undertaker. The procession began to move about half past six o'clock, preceded by upwards of 30 horse men, three abreast, in full mourning. The whole was followed by a party of the 10th Dragoons. Both Walton and Hampton court bridges were mentioned confidently as roads for the procession. It was, we understand, finally determined, to go over Walton-bridge, in consequences of the Commander in Chief having ordered Gen. Bolton to direct a party to ride over the two roads, and report which was the best; and in consequence of their report being in favour of Walton, that was prefered. Great numbers of horsemen and pedestrians followed; the bells of the different churches in the towns and villages through which it passed tolled in solemn sounds. The roads were thronged with spectators, and every house was closed. At Egham, the escort of the 10th regt. was relieved by the Royal Horse Guards, who had left Windsor, about eight o'clock for that purpose. The procession did not enter Windsor till a little before two o'clock, where a great concourse of people had been waiting some hours. The remains of the Princess were received at the Lower Lodge, by the Yeomen of the Guard, who carried the coffin: a Guard of Honour from the 5d regt. of Foot Guards were stationed outside of the Lodge. Prince Leopold, his attendants, and others, in the mourning coaches, alighted at the Lodge The coach containing the body of the infant and the urn drove to the chapel, where it was received by the Dean, and deposited in the vault, without any church service.

Numbers were disappointed at Windsor, who expected the Princess to lie in state: whereas, on account of the smallness of the premises and the want of passages to enter and retire, those only were admitted who had tickets

The Observer,—November 23.

A Morning Paper says, "We have reason to think that a state process of the greatest delicacy has been, for some days, in agitation, but with so much disapprobation from a distinguished Member of the Cabinet, that he is expected to resign, if it be persisted in."

The Surat Castle of 1149 Tons was advertized to sail on the 15 of November for the Isle of France, Ceylon and Bombay.

[*Gaz. extra 16th April*

BOMBAY:—PRINTED FOR THE PROPRIETORS BY JOS. FRAN. DE JESUS, No. 1, CHURCH GATE STREET.